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JOW Daniels McCullagh Coll '98

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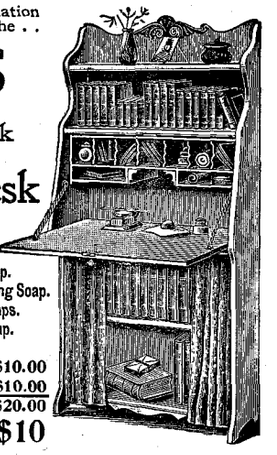

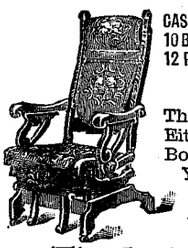

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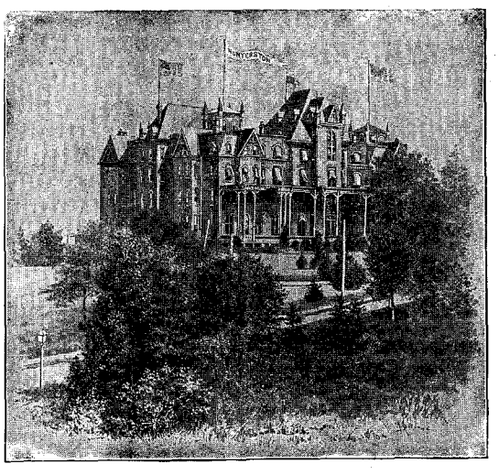

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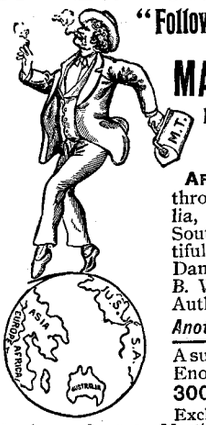

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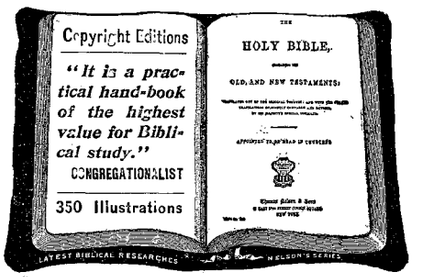

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

WITH the formal opening of the campaign in Ohio this month the political signs of the times are discussed with renewed vigor, altho politics may be said to have been in extra session ever since Election Day last year. Except in New York and Massachusetts the party lines of campaign have been practically completed, and, save in Maryland, where Senator Gorman is credited with a Democratic "straddle," the St. Louis and Chicago platforms have been specifically pitted against each other in state contests. To indicate the importance of the November contests in brief:

The four important state elections are those of Ohio, Iowa, Kentucky, and Massachusetts; Ohio and Iowa choose governors for two years, Massachusetts a governor for one year, and Kentucky a clerk of the Court of Appeals. The two great senatorial contests are in Ohio and Maryland. Pennsylvania will choose two officers on a general ticket, the state treasurer and an auditor. The city of Philadelphia will on the same day choose a treasurer and a register of wills. Virginia elects a governor for four years. Nebraska holds an election for judge of the supreme court and regents of the State University. The city of Detroit elects a mayor on November 2. The contest in Kentucky for clerk of the court of appeals will bring out a good-sized vote, and be closely watched because of the narrow margin for McKinley last year. New York chooses a chief judge of the court of appeals and also a new assembly, and the contest for mayor of Greater New York is considered one of the most interesting political affairs of an "off year."

In Ohio attention centers upon Mr. Hanna's candidacy to succeed himself in the United States Senate, both the Republican and the Democratic Party making the most of national issues, asserting that the McKinley Administration is on trial before home folks and planning a campaign with speakers of reputation throughout the country. Senators Foraker and Hanna spoke from the same platform as an opening feature of the Republican campaign. The following utterances by Senator Hanna have been widely quoted:

"It was for no selfish motive that I left my business to take part in public affairs. I have been connected with the business affairs of this State all my life. I was born in Ohio, educated to a limited extent—in Ohio. My life has been lived in Ohio, my energies and capital, such as I have, have been employed in building up the manufacturing industries of my native State. Engaged in these pursuits and always exercising the functions I believe to be the duty of every American citizen, I comprehended the danger which threatened our beloved country. I saw the man for the occasion, and gave my heart and myself for the cause of my friend—McKinley. I knew the workings of his mind and the promptings of his heart, and I knew he was a patriot. Not only that, but I knew him from the day he first entered public life, and I knew that he was the man called upon to arrest the calamity which threatened our country. And to that cause, my country's cause, I gave my time and nearly gave my life.

"Therefore, I appear before you to-day, not as a candidate for the United States Senate, but as a Republican, to plead with you that you take your stand by this Administration, which is your salvation. . . . The tariff bill passed and became a law after a hard fight, and I predict that it will be two decades before any party will dare assail it.

"The cry was made by Bryan himself that silver and wheat had parted company. Then he tried to shift his ground when Providence or some other fellow, as he expressed it, undermined his arguments. Last year in this great free country of ours he tried to array class against class, to build up a sentiment of communism and anarchy. Now what does he say? He says the reason wheat and silver are in divergent lines is because there is a crop failure abroad; that anyway there are only a few wheat-raising States in the United States. I say that there are more States, there is more money and more men interested in the raising of wheat than in the mining of silver, and we want a continuance of the present conditions, except that we want them a little better. . . .

"Now, inasmuch as I am talked of for the United States Senate I want to be pardoned if I indulge in a few personalities. During the last campaign because I was chairman of the national committee the Bryanites told stories against me and filtered them through their filthy newspapers that I as an employer of labor was the worst that ever was; that I was a labor-crusher. Well, in my own city, where my ways are known to the many men I employ, I need not deny that charge. If there were not so many people here, I would like to employ a favorite phrase—that is a lie. I have been a large employer of labor. I believe I was the first man in the State to recognize organized labor. From that day to this I have never refused to recognize organized workingmen. I believe that my prosperity is theirs and I can not have it without their cooperation. If my success in private or political life depends on such charges as prejudice the laboring-men against me, I leave my case in their hands."

The Democrats nominated Horace L. Chapman, a mine-owner, for governor, in opposition to the Republican candidate for re-election, Asa L. Bushnell. The platform affirmed the money question, as embodied in the Chicago platform, to be the paramount issue, and, while denouncing actions of Senator Hanna, did not openly indorse any Democratic aspirant for the United States Senate. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, is considered the leading aspirant. An early feature of the Democratic campaign consisted of a free-silver "camp-meeting" at Springfield, Ohio,

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addressed by A. J. Warner, General Weaver, John P. St. John, Helen M. Gougar, and many other prominent silver advocates.

Populists have nominated an independent state ticket, headed by "General" Coxey for governor, and their convention grew turbulent over charges of bribery of delegates in the interest of old-party candidates. The National Democrats have also nominated a separate state ticket and indorsed the candidacy of ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite for United States Senator.

In Iowa, F. E. White, a farmer, Democrat, for governor, leads a fusion ticket nominated on the Chicago platform; "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists, however, nominated an independent candidate later. The declarations of ex-Governor Boies, restating his ideas of practical bimetalism—not at an arbitrary ratio like 16 to 1—have been given prominence in the Iowa campaign. National Democrats nominated an independent ticket. The Republican ticket is headed by L. M. Shaw for governor.

In Pennsylvania the Democracy forced ex-State Chairman W. F. Harrity out of the national committee by way of emphasizing its adherence to the Chicago platform. The Republican convention attracted notice for its declaration against "Cleveland" civil-service reform. The nomination of an Independent (Republican) candidate for state treasurer is announced from Pittsburg.

The Republicans of Maryland have held two conventions, the first one repudiating Senator Wellington's manipulation of the party forces and ordering new primaries to be held in the city of Baltimore where a mayor is to be elected; the second deposing Mr. Wellington from the state chairmanship. The Democratic convention was noted for its adoption of a compromise financial plank, credited to Senator Gorman, which declared for "honest money, the gold and silver money of the constitution, and the coinage of both metals without discrimination against either into standard money of final payment and redemption."

Virginia Democrats indorsed the Chicago platform, and the Republicans decided to place no ticket in the field, alleging among other reasons that a fair election could not be counted upon.

Kentucky Republicans indorsed the St. Louis platform and criticized civil-service regulations. The nomination of an independent ticket by a large National Democratic convention is the striking feature of the Kentucky situation.

Fusion is the rule among anti-Republican elements in the counties of Kansas, but there are reports of the rapid spread of a Socialist organization which may play an important part in congressional contests.

In Nebraska, Mr. Bryan's State, complete fusion of the three parties which united last year has been secured on a state ticket, and the Chicago platform is the supreme issue of the state campaign. National Democrats have nominated a ticket. The declarations of the Republican convention, reaffirming the St. Louis platform, were marked by the omission of a separate state plank on the money question. A notable incident of the gathering was the announcement of Senator Thurston that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

In Colorado the silver Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court has been indorsed by the regular Republican organization. The Democrats declared against fusion and nominated a candidate on a 16-to-1 platform.

In New York State, nominations have been made by the state committees of the Democratic and Republican parties for judge of the court of appeals. The Democratic committee named Alton B. Parker (who voted the party ticket last fall) without issuing any declaration whatever to serve as a platform. The Republicans nominated W. J. Wallace (who is said to have bolted Blaine in 1884), and issued an address taking the Democrats to task for their policy of silence regarding the Chicago platform and reiterating adherence to sound money, protection, anti-Bryanism, and the Raines liquor law, and criticizing the "non-partizan" campaign organized for mayor of Greater New York. The National Democratic state committee has indorsed the regular Democratic candidate for judge, but issued an address reaffirming the Indianapolis platform.

The Prohibitionists have nominated tickets in ten States in which elections occur this fall. The "Liberty Party," which split from the Prohibition Party last year because of the "single-issue" platform, has nominated separate tickets in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The Socialist Labor Party is said to have nominated tickets in the following States: California, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In New Jersey and Connecticut there are no state elections this year, but local tickets are nominated wherever the party organization is strong enough to do so. In Kentucky only a local ticket in the city of Louisville has been put up.

Aside from state conventions general political interest attaches to a convention of Populists from various sections of the country held at Nashville in July, where delegates declared emphatically against any further fusion with the old parties and denounced the fusion policy to which the officiary of the party appears to be committed. A conference of executive committee men representing the National Democracy met in New York to plan for local nominations this fall. The National League of Republican Clubs held a summer convention, pledging itself to renewed efforts for "Protection, Sound Money, Reciprocity, and Patriotism" as embodied in the St. Louis platform and represented by the McKinley Administration. The league also favored intervention in Cuba and the annexation of Hawaii. Another political incident is the formation of what is known as the "American Party," by delegates representing about ten States. E. H. Sellers, of Detroit, was made the national chairman of this organization, which pronounced itself in favor of the demonetization of both gold and silver.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DECISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL McKENNA interprets the controverted section 22 of the new tariff law [THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 28] as enacting no essential change of practise regarding discriminating duties. He decides in effect that it does not impose the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports, and that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty. The decision does not reconcile differences of newspaper opinion about the section nor end the debate concerning it. Section 22 reads:

"That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

The Attorney-General holds that this section must be construed with section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes as amended by congressional enactment on the same day the tariff bill was passed. Section 4,228 authorizes the President to suspend discriminating duties on foreign tonnage in return for similar concessions to vessels of the United States. The amendment by Congress, he says, showed that that body assumed section 4,228 to be still in force. Hence doubt arises as to the intent of Congress in the two acts.

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The Attorney-General refuses to draw a distinction between "importations" and goods "which shall come into the United States," in the language of section 22. We quote briefly from the opinion without attempting to follow all its technicalities:

"The goods [tea from China via Vancouver to Chicago] are Chinese or Japanese production, hence the production of a foreign country 'not contiguous to the United States'; they come into the United States from Canada, a contiguous country, and so it is urged that by the letter as well as by the spirit of the statute they are subject to the duty.

"It is conceded that the importation is to the United States—passage through Canada being mere movement only toward destination—the latter being the United States. This being so, it would seem that there was no reason to distinguish between that importation and what may be called in distinction a direct one—why one should be burdened and the other not burdened—when the discrimination was not necessary to the main purpose of the law. It is said that the purpose of the amendment was to relieve the American trans-Continental railroads against the competition of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It may be admitted that this is a strong consideration, but, on the other hand, it is urged that this competition is a benefit, and other American railroads claim that the Canadian Pacific is a direct advantage to them. How Congress regarded this conflict we have no means of knowing. There was certainly no avowal, and the only expressions of members which we have indicated a different purpose than one which might or might not have been entertained, and which, if it had been entertained, it would seem the natural thing to have explicitly declared.

"As there was no reason, therefore, why the importations—indirect or direct—should be discriminated by different duties, I am not disposed to think that it was intended. To so hold would be to put a new purpose in the law—destroying its unity—which is not compelled by its language, or any mischief which we may say was in the contemplation of the lawmakers to be remedied.

"The section therefore regards, as the law which preceded it regarded, the transportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to secure this to vessels of the United States by discriminating against transportation not in them primarily, to the United States secondarily, and to prevent evasion to a contiguous country—Canada or Mexico. The necessity of it to the effectiveness of the law is obvious. It would have been useless to have imposed a discriminating duty on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels and leave them free to go to Vancouver in foreign vessels and thence across the intervening land to the United States.

"The amendment of the law which is made by section 22 therefore continues its object while it strengthens and better secures it. It does this in two ways, viz., by taking away the means of its evasion through the contiguity of Canada and Mexico and by repealing the statutory exemptions from the 10-per-cent. duty."

If, then, the words "come into the United States" and "imported" are synonymous terms, the Attorney-General thinks the language of the exception clause in section 22, of imports "from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade," does not indicate the rule.

Inquiring as to the rule regarding discriminating duties two questions arise: the character of the vessels bringing goods to a port of a contiguous territory, and, if in foreign vessels, whether treaty or convention entitles them to entry at United States ports upon the payment of the same duties as if imported in American vessels. Thereupon the Attorney-General takes up the case of manganese ore imported in a British vessel. Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes was amended on the day the Dingley bill passed, extending the power of the President to suspend discriminating duties, by permitting partial suspension in return for partial suspension by foreign countries. This special act concerning discrimination is held to be more specific than the possible implication of repeal in a general act like the Dingley law, if there be essential repugnance between them. But the Attorney-General discovers no such repugnance:

"A law imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute-books in some form from the time of the enactment of the first tariff bill. Section 22 differs from the law previously in force in that there is omitted from it the words 'by any act of Congress.' Does this repeal section 4,228? It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on section 4,228 will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legislation. . . .

"Section 22 and section 4,228 and amendments are not co-extensive in scope; in purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a rule, the other the condition upon which and the agency by which it may be suspended.

"Each, therefore, has its purpose—definite and consistent. Section 4,228 might be a proviso to section 22, and is in effect made so by the suspension act, and as such proviso it is certainly not repugnant to section 22.

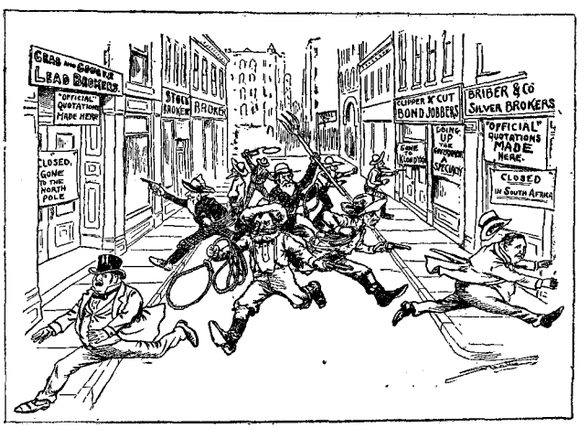
"The latter has its operation commencing with its passage, continuing until the conditions of section 4,228 occur, and the President acts on account of them, resuming again if the reciprocal exemptions of foreign nations be withdrawn.

"Examples of this are familiar in our legislation. The provision in the Dingley bill for reciprocity of trade is such an example. Under that the duties of the act may be changed. . . . If there is not irreconcilable conflict the laws may exist together. As we have already seen, there is certainly no irreconcilable conflict. Even if there was more conflict in their language—more in their purpose—this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage. The suspension act was reported to the House of Representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill—was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the Senate while the Dingley bill was pending in consideration, and was approved by the President on the same day the Dingley bill was.

"A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must therefore be attributed to the legislature. It may be it was the latter bill, for *The Congressional Record* shows that the President's approval of it was communicated to the Congress subsequently to that of the other.

"Even a more extreme position might be taken. It was held

ON LYNCHING.



IF THE LYNCHING OF THIEVES SPREADS TO NEW YORK.
—*The News, Denver, Col.*

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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in Mead *vs*, Bagnall and others, 15 Wis. 150, that 'where the provisions of a statute which relates to a particular class of cases are repugnant to those of another statute approved the same day, which is of a more general character, the former must prevail as to the particular class of cases therein referred to.'"

This annulment of the section presumably reverses the Attorney-General's previous ruling imposing discrimination on an invoice of diamonds via Canadian roads to Detroit [THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 28], altho an announcement to that effect has not yet been officially made.

"No Back-door Legislation."—"Attorney-General McKenna's opinion on section 22 of the tariff law is closely reasoned and technical to a degree to delight the lawyers. The average non-professional man will probably be satisfied with knowing the conclusions, without troubling himself to analyze the process by which they were reached. That it has been a matter of considerable trouble to the Attorney-General is evident. For more than a month he was at work upon the case, and that it was a knotty problem is shown by the studious care with which his paper is drawn and the citations with which it is fortified. . . . In getting at the intent of Congress the Attorney-General was confined to the evidence to be found in the act itself, the proceedings of Congress, and the rules for construing laws. There was, however, evidence outside of that which he could not take cognizance. It is a notorious fact that very few men in Congress knew of the changes made in section 22 while the bill was in conference, or were aware of their possible consequences. Most of those who have spoken upon the subject have expressed as much surprise as anybody at the interpolations. It was the intent of Congress simply to revise the tariff, and not to discriminate against foreign railroads or shipping. That the latter, however, was the intent of those who devised the amendments to section 22, probably nobody doubts. It was a shrewd scheme, and it nearly succeeded. The question of discriminating duties should stand by itself and upon its own merits, and that is the way it will have to stand when it comes up in Congress."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

"Slipped" Out.—"Section 22 was 'slipped' into the tariff bill, as Speaker Reed has told us. That is to say, Congress never meant to enact any such thing, but it did enact it, thanks to the activity and ingenuity of a slippery slipper or slippers in the employ of the Pacific Railroad 'combine.' Now Attorney-General McKenna has slipped it out. In a decision the meaning of which no god of Olympus could possibly fathom the rules that the section has no validity, or, more accurately speaking, that it does not mean what it says or anything else. This makes an end of section 22. And that is well. The section was intended to prevent the importation of goods over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus to compel importers to bring in their goods at San Francisco and pay freight charges to the Huntington crowd. To the ordinary intelligence section 22 is perfectly plain and simple. It imposes a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all goods that come into the United States through Canada. But Mr. McKenna is a lawyer, and as such he knows how to 'wallop' his decision in a maze of meaningless words that seem very erudite."—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

A Plain Clause Should be Reenacted.—"This much-discussed cause of the Dingley tariff bill has been explained in a very confusing way by the Attorney-General. It appears to be plain enough to the lay reader, as it was intended to put a check upon importations through Canada into the United States to the disadvantage of American railroads competing with government-aided railroads of Canada. But New England has protested against it, and New England Congressmen who voted for the tariff bill have had to apologize to their constituents for allowing it to 'slip in,' as Speaker Reed explained the operation by which it became a law, until the Attorney-General nullified it by his decision. It does not suit New England, but it is a good thing for other parts of the country, and there is no justification for the foggy opinion by which it is deprived of its vitality. Canada grossly discriminates against the United States, adding to the foreign valuation of goods imported in bond through the United States the amount of the American tariff which has not been paid. It is a very mild piece of retaliation to put a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on goods imported from foreign countries through Canada. The Attorney-General says that Congress did not intend to do this; Congress should answer him in December by re-enacting clause 22 in language which can not be misunderstood. There are votes enough to do it without those of New England Senators and Representatives."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

A Happy Deliverance.—"This decision affords a happy deliverance from the reproach of a scandal and the international troubles which would have quickly taken shape had the conspirators succeeded in their purposes. It relieves the timid, like Senator Frye, from the necessity of any further clumsy defense of this piece of rascality, because it has miscarried, but it enjoins increased vigilance on the part of those who believe in legislation completed in the light of day and before the eyes of the people. It is not wise, when taking certain business interests into partnership, to leave them to put any such quiet, finishing touches on legislation. They can always find a few sufficiently lacking in scruple and in decent regard for public proprieties to do their dirty work unless the situation is carefully watched. It is, moreover, to be hoped that Congress will not now consent to encourage in open session the schemes of those who have smirched and tricked it, but who have the impudence to renew their advances with as much assurance as tho they had not been caught breaking and entering."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

Decision Confined to the "Free List"?—"The enemies of the tariff law will no doubt try to confuse the public mind on the significance and effect of Attorney-General McKenna's opinion, which will, of course, govern the action of the customs officials, but the simple fact is that he has decided only as to the free admissibility through contiguous countries of goods and products which are on the free list. The clause discriminating against tariffed goods brought by way of foreign bottoms through the ports of contiguous countries still stands effective unless we have misinterpreted the opinion. Our view is greatly strengthened by the concluding paragraph of the opinion. That paragraph reads: 'It follows, therefore, that the merchandise of both inquiries [tea and manganese ore] is not to be submitted to a discriminating duty.'"— *The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

Attorney-General McKenna's Masterpiece.—"Read this opinion through forward and then read it through backward; read it again, skipping alternate paragraphs, and finally zigzag back from finish to beginning, and you will get each time the same idea, namely, that the Attorney-General found the job and the responsibility too big for him and preferred to enwrap himself in a mantle of obscurity. It is, in fact, a masterpiece in its way, if you take it as an ingeniously conceived and laboriously executed plea for the postponement of a difficult question of interpretation and a farreaching question of national policy until Congress meets or the courts have a case. It settles nothing, except that nothing will be done just now by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage in the way of an enforcement sure to offend powerful interests."—*The Sun* (*McKinley Ind.*), *New York.*

Mr. Elkins Will Try Again.—"I am not ashamed of the part I have played. I am proud of it. The section would have meant for the ocean what the tariff does for the land. I think it was American, and for that reason I pushed it. This country is bound to be the mistress of the seas just as soon as we get time to attend to it. I wanted to hurry it along. There was no trick about it at all. I simply worked to succeed. Of course I was not going to tell those opposed to the scheme all about it. During President Harrison's Administration we came very near reaching this end. Secretary Windom two days before he died drew up a resolution in pencil with this end in view. Had he lived it would have been pushed. . . .

A number of his colleagues had been interested with him in framing it, he said, and were entitled to such credit as the public should give it.

"The movement in behalf of a discriminating tariff provision will go steadily forward," said Mr. Elkins, "and there will be no halt until adequate protection is secured for our American shipping and against the privileges of the Canadian railroads. The first thing I will do on the reassembling of Congress will be to present a bill providing for the discriminatory duties which it had been hoped would be secured by section 22 of the tariff act. I am preparing the bill, and it is about half complete."—*Senator S. B. Elkins, in interviews given to the press.*

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"This was the only clause of the Dingley bill which threatened it with the condemnation of any large class outside of the ranks of chronic free-traders, and great credit is due the Attorney-General for taking the bull by the horns in the peremptory and determined manner which characterized his treatment of the case. . . . If the opinion of the Attorney-General is permitted to be final, which it probably will be, the fangs of section 22 have been pulled in a very expeditious and conclusive way, and somebody has wasted a good deal of ingenuity—and possibly something else." —*The Dispatch* (*Rep.*), *St. Paul.*

"The mystery of section 22 of the Dingley tariff law has been solved by Senator Elkins's frank admission that he was the author of its objectionable provisions. . . . Mr. Elkins now realizes there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip, and that while a tariff bill may contain a provision which could be construed to mean what he would like to have it mean, this construction will not necessarily be given to it by the highest law officers of the Government. . . . Attorney-General McKenna holds that the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. applies only to goods which are imported into Canada or Mexico for consumption and are reimported thence into the United States. That seems to be a reasonable interpretation of the law."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"It must be admitted by all that the reasoning of Attorney-General McKenna regarding the force of section 22 of the new tariff act is strong. It deprives of their apparently legitimate meaning two provisions of that act, the intent of which many persons earnestly favor. But it does so on the ground that there is a preponderance of evidence that this apparent meaning did not govern Congress in its action."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"We think that the ruling is altogether in the interest of civilization and good morals, but it does seem as tho Mr. McKenna had strained a point to construe the barbarism out of this famous section. . . . The case is important—so important that it is desirable that the courts should pass on it at an early day. If the Attorney-General shall be sustained, Congress will again be taught how necessary it is to exercise the greatest care in framing a tariff law, and especially to be sure that all laws tending to mitigate the rigors of a tariff are safely repealed."—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

THE SHOOTING OF STRIKERS AT LATTIMER.

TROUBLES in the anthracite coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania culminated in an encounter between the sheriff of Luzerne county in command of about one hundred deputies and a crowd of marching strikers, in which more than twenty strikers were killed and double that number wounded. Testimony taken at the coroner's inquest and a preliminary hearing of the sheriff and deputies in court, is reported in substance as follows:

The Harwood employees, on the evening before the fatal march, held a meeting and decided to go to Lattimer to induce the men there to quit work. A man from Lattimer was present, and said that if a body of strikers would appear there all the employees would join them. It was decided at this meeting not to carry weapons or clubs.

The march started at Harwood, and at West Hazleton the strikers were met by the sheriff and deputies. The sheriff told them they were violating the law [his proclamation and the statute regarding riots] and ordered them to disperse. The marchers scattered, and when the sheriff and deputies went away they reorganized and pursued their march toward Lattimer.

At Lattimer they again saw the sheriff and his posse. Sheriff Martin came out to meet them. He flourished a revolver and told them to go back. They pushed past him. Then the firing began. Some fell to the ground to escape being shot, and others ran toward Hazleton. The firing lasted from one to two minutes.

The strikers were almost wholly foreigners, and the sheriff, giving reporters accounts of his orders and actions, defended the shooting by reason of the crisis which had to be met.

State troops were ordered to the scene, and General Gobin, in command, stedfastly refused to allow warrants for homicide issued by Hazleton justices of the peace to be served on the sheriff and deputies. General Gobin held that altho martial law had not been declared, state troops had been ordered to assist the local authorities in preserving order, and he could not permit interference with the sheriff, who was an executive officer on duty, to preserve the peace. Bench warrants, however, were issued later by the courts, and the judges, sitting as committing magistrates, conducted a hearing in Wilkesbarre, and held the sheriff and seventy-two deputies under $6,000 bail each to appear at Quarter Sessions for trial on charges of murder and felonious wounding.

An Error of Judgment.—"As the facts become known it is apparent that the act of the sheriff's deputies in shooting down the striking miners who were facing them in the highway near Lattimer was precipitate. While the sheriff and his deputies were doubtless in danger of bodily harm, and had reason to anticipate it, there had been no such immediate, actual assault as could justify the use they made of their loaded Winchesters. After the ring of the first volley the continued firing upon the retreating mob was a cruel and unnecessary proceeding. There is no adequate explanation for the shooting down of fleeing men except that the deputies themselves were in a condition of panic and bereft of cool judgment. There is no pretense that they had suffered such indignity or injury as to warrant such terrible retaliation; yet the slaughter they effected was worse than in any of the battles between the Spaniards and the insurgent Cubans, who are supposed to be carrying on actual war.

"On the other hand, it must be kept in mind that the marching strikers were bent upon an unlawful errand. They had been and were, by intimidation and actual violence, effecting the stoppage of work at the mines in Luzerne county. The sheriff and his deputies, in their effort to disperse the marching strikers, were acting within their right as officials specially charged with the duty of repressing riot and maintaining the peace. Wholly apart from any question at issue between the poor, underpaid miners and their employers, it is essential that the right of men to work and the right of owners of property to have peaceable possession and use of it should be maintained. And while it is most deplorable that any life should have been sacrificed it must not be forgotten that the strikers themselves were the aggressors. When they made it necessary that their operations should be opposed by the civil authority and by men with guns in their hands, they took the risk of such consequences as have befallen the unfortunate and ignorant men who have been killed and maimed at Lattimer.

"Regrettable as was the haste of the sheriff of Luzerne and his deputies, and awful and deplorable as were the consequences, it must be set down as an error of judgment under most trying circumstances."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

Rioters Taught a Lesson.—"If an organized body has been for two weeks marching from place to place, trespassing on private property, imposing its will as superior to the rights of the citizen, assaulting innocent men and attacking the officers of the law, the first duty of the sheriff, now and always, is to suppress this body at all hazards. The misguided men who have joined in rebellion have taken their lives in their hands, and if they lose them have brought their fate on their own heads. Nor is their situation altered if they are on the 'highway.' There is a curious impression afloat that a 'highway' confers a legal immunity on acts elsewhere liable to punishment. A highway is simply a piece of private property which has been devoted to public uses, but these uses must be lawful. A body of men which had been guilty of one assault on men trying to earn a living, and which was on its way to perpetrate another, gains no immunity because it is on a highway. Wherever such an organized body of men resisting the law is met by an officer of the law, it is his duty to disperse it and to use force sufficient to make this dispersion complete, so that this body of men, at least, will never again defy the government against which they have rebelled."—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Mine-Owners' Responsibility.—"The mine-owners, who look to the public for aid whenever their own interests are jeopardized, imported this 'cheap labor' to this country so as to save a few cents a day on the wages of each one. With these poorly paid, irresponsible, demoralized fellows they have replaced the men who demanded better pay and who made better citizens. The mine-owners have jeopardized the interests of all society. They have invited just the trouble that has come. When you set out to find who is responsible for this disturbance, pass by the sheriff

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and his deputies and point your finger at the men who have filled the mining regions with this dangerous element, have got rich doing so, and now are ready to let society in general take the consequences. They kindle the fire; the State can put it out. Meanwhile they are not only good citizens, but shrewd men who have 'cheapened production.' They have also cheapened law and life."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford, Conn.*

No Such Thing as a Peaceful Mob.—"It was a desperate remedy, but past experiences with strikes have shown that drastic measures at the start are the only effectual remedies that can be adopted. It is better to make a display of force at the outset and uphold the majesty of the law than resort to palliatives that only serve to prolong matters and encourage the strikers to acts of lawlessness. There is no such thing as a peaceful mob. An assemblage of citizens aroused by some real or fancied wrong is speedily at the mercy of some hot-headed agitator, and acts of violence follow that shame the fair repute of our great republic. The United States has had enough of such things. The country knows and understands what these riots lead to and what they cost in the end. It is better that they should be nipped in the bud, with the loss of a few lives, than that they should spread to the alarming proportions witnessed at Chicago and Pittsburg."—*The Derrick* (*Rep.*), *Oil City, Pa.*

Indiscretion an Insufficient Plea.—"That the killed are Hungarians—poor, friendless foreigners, who have no strong personal connections to take up their cause, simply puts the sheriff in a worse light. He alleges that the Huns beat and kicked him, but upon his return to Wilkesbarre, no one seems to have been able to discover a scratch or a bruise. Pleading indiscretion,—while it lets the sheriff and his deputies down easy—does not bring back the dead, in no wise rights the wrong. Sheriff Martin and each of his deputies ought to be made to face a jury on a charge of murder. There might then be a better understanding how far wrong it is to shoot down men while fleeing. We have reached critical times, and the medicine dealt out to the ignorant Huns may at any time be prescribed for Americans."—*The Report* (*Ind.*), *Lebanon, Pa.*

Allowances to be Made.—"Situations like that which confronted the Pennsylvani asheriff are very trying and very exciting, and the coolest man is liable to lose his head to some extent in them. If he acts in good faith and with an earnest intention to command obedience to the law only, the greatest allowances are to be made for him, and acts which can be condemned only as those of hasty judgment are not to be laid up too severely against him. Upon one side the sheriff was representing the majesty of the law. Upon the other, the mob represented a spirit of defiance to the law. The supporters of the law are to be maintained in all doubtful cases, while violators of law may appeal to our sympathies, but our judgment must be careful in giving them its countenance."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"The punishment of men by courts for contempt, without jury trial, is a bad thing, but it at least is not open to the awful possibilities of this other feature of government by injunction, which makes a sheriff judge, jury, and executioner, not for a crime committed, but for one which he thinks is contemplated. The frightful power thus placed in the hand of a single man is liable to bear fruit elsewhere as appalling as in this case, and when it is remembered that such officers are quite liable to be controlled by the agents of capital and greed the danger to the liberties of the whole people must be manifest. This un-American, uncivilized, un-Christian system of government by injunction must go if the liberties secured for us by our forefathers are to be preserved."—*The Sentinel* (*Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"Whether the butchery was the result of callous inhumanity or of that blind, unreasoning timidity which some of the Sultan's apologists say is the true explanation of the Armenian massacres, it is equally disgraceful to a country whose administration of the law ought to be firm, cool, and humane, superior alike to malevolence and to panic terror."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

"In Austria-Hungary laborers are not unfrequently served as they were by Sheriff Martin, but this deplorable slaughter reminds one more forcibly of Armenia or Cuba. It does not appear from any evidence that there has ever been need of any such armed force as has been displayed there. The most dangerous part of all was that this force was practically without organization. It was like playing with fire."—*The Spy* (*Rep.*), *Worcester, Mass.*

"The shooting of the miners at Hazleton is one of the fruits of Debsism. Some of the rioters know little of our language, but these untutored foreigners readily learn the teachings of those who openly defy the laws and ridicule the courts. Indirectly their blood is on the heads of such agitators as Debs. Yet these same men, and the newspapers that give them encouragement, will use this incident to still further incite the passions of the laboring classes against the Government and its officers."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Kansas City.*

"The gravest error, the error that is so often made in these struggles between capital and labor, was that of conferring the power of life and death upon the servants of the corporations. This was no problem to be decided by irresponsible, panic-stricken mercenaries bearing arms. It was and is the most serious problem before the American people a problem which calls upon their highest wisdom and demands the best efforts of their political genius. They and their government and their institutions must not be used to fight the battle of trusts and to assist in the oppression of the wage-worker."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Military and Civil Authority.—"General Gobin acted in the interest of law and order in preventing the service of a warrant of arrest upon the deputies who were summoned by the sheriff and who participated in the Lattimer tragedy. It is a harsh measure thus to interrupt the civil authority of the commonwealth, but there are times when it is a supreme necessity in the interest of the public peace.

"General Huidekoper was in command at Scranton during the riots of 1877, and he exercised the same authority to protect the public peace and was most successful in doing it. . . .

"The public mind is ever sensitive as to the supremacy of the military over the civil authority, and it is just that it should be so; but there are times when public safety demands that the military, employed solely as the guardian of the public peace, shall exercise arbitrary power and even suspend the civil authority. It was properly done by General Gobin as it was properly done by General Huidekoper, and even those who may most complain of it in the Lattimer district, in their cooler moments will thank him for protecting them against their own intended lawlessness.

"As soon as the civil authority shall be equal to the task of maintaining public order by the ordinary channels of the law, General Gobin will be one of the first to recognize its supremacy and to yield all arbitrary military authority. The mission of the military is to preserve the peace; to protect the innocent from the inflamed passions of the mob, and also to protect those who are inspired to lawlessness from their own evil purposes."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *Philadelphia.*

Sheriff Not to be Shielded.—"Altho no haste is demanded, perhaps, it is of course in the run of ordinary events that the sheriff of the county where the shooting of the miners occurred shall be arrested and tried for homicide. The evasion of such a requirement can not be brought about by even the governor of Pennsylvania. Some of those who are particularly strong in their patriotism at such a crisis as that at Hazleton should recall the events of the famous Boston massacre. The two cases are alike, so far as can be seen, in only the one fact of the amenability of the alleged homicides to the law. As a result of the demand of the citizens of Boston, Colonel Preston was arrested and acquitted of murder. To the credit of the city his attorneys were John Adams and Josiah Quincy. If the friends of the strikers at Hazleton wish to show their good-will in this affair of our day, they will be no less reasonable than the Boston court must have been when it released the perpetrator of the murder of Crispus Attucks. If the State of Pennsylvania does its duty in the emergency, the trial of the sheriff, and some, if not all, of his deputies, will not be in any sense an ill-considered act. There is an opinion abroad in the vicinity of Luzerne county that the governor is ready to shield the sheriff and his deputies from all the possible consequences of their conduct. If that is true, it is unfortunate."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence.*

HOME-GROWN ARISTOCRACY.—"Why did your daughter break her engagement with that English Earl?" "Because I told her that with the present prices for wheat, she would better try to catch an American farmer."—*The Record, Chicago.*

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AGITATION FOR POSTAL SAVINGS-BANKS.

A NOTABLE revival of agitation for the establishment of postal savings-banks in this country is in progress. Postmaster-General Gary has expressed his desire to secure their establishment during his administration, and informs the newspapers that he is securing all available data bearing upon the system. Senator Mason, of Illinois, has championed the idea and framed a bill for introduction in Congress, and the Chicago *Record* (Ind.), which has been a leader of the current agitation, has presented the draft of legislation for discussion. In fact Chicago, Mr. Gary's home, seems to be the center of the latest postal-savings-bank campaign, local labor organizations have taken it up, and the Chicago newspapers, with scarcely an exception, are engaged in the work of propaganda. Opposition to the scheme, expressed in financial and party journals, concerns itself largely with pointing out difficulties in the way of investing deposits.

A "Conservative" Postal-Savings-Bank Bill.—"*The Record* invites careful consideration of the bill which it advocates, and which it believes to be absolutely sound and good. The bill, in brief, provides for the establishment of a postal-savings-bank system, with a central bank at Washington and such post-offices as shall be designated for that purpose as branch banks for the collection and repayment of deposits. Interest is to be paid depositors at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, beginning on the first day of the calendar month following the date of deposit and ceasing on the last day of the calendar month preceding the date of withdrawal. Deposits by any one person are to be limited to $300 in any one year, and to $1,000 all told. Provision is made for stamp deposits for amounts of less than $1. The funds accumulated are to be invested in government bonds, and, when those shall cease to be available, in the bonds of States, counties, and municipalities under specified restrictions. After it is once fairly in operation it is expected the system will be self-sustaining and will involve no additional expense on the Government for its maintenance.

"Discussion of course will turn principally on the provisions relating to investment. No plan covering that point can be devised that will be satisfactory to every one. This fact, however, must be borne constantly in mind: That no bill can pass Congress that meets with the express disapproval of moderately conservative men. The bill, to be successful, must have but one object in view, that being to provide an absolutely safe place of deposit for persons of small means. The chief consideration, therefore, in formulating a plan of investment is to provide security for the funds invested, and not to furnish loans for needy borrowers. There is considerable demand for the Government to devise a system for furnishing cheaper loans, especially to farmers, on real estate and other security. One must sympathize with that demand, but if it is allowed to become involved with the postal-savings-bank project, nothing will be accomplished. The sentiment of the country seems to be fairly agreed that a man should be given an opportunity to save and have his savings protected by the Government. The questions involved in attempting to furnish relief to the borrower are more complicated and difficult of solution. The two projects ought to be kept separate, and no attempt made to ingraft the one upon a bill providing for the other. The conservative element in the country seems willing to grant a bill providing for the protection of small savings, with careful restrictions for the safe investment of the funds. The prospect of this benefit in sight ought not to be jeoparded by any demands for a method of investing the funds that will seem unsafe to many and thus arouse their opposition."—*The Record* (*Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Nothing Serious in the Way.—"A half-dozen bills providing for the establishment of these banks are pending in Congress, nearly all of them embodying in some form or other the recommendations made by Postmaster-General Wanamaker in his various departmental reports. Mr. Wanamaker gave to this subject more study than any predecessor in his department and has always been a most zealous champion of post-office-savings institutions. He was the first to clearly demonstrate their practicability, and called attention to the fact that the department now handles over $100,000,000 annually of the people's money on money-order transactions, and is thoroughly equipped and qualified to take charge of small savings with trifling additional expense to the Government.

"Among the investments proposed for putting the money into circulation, when it becomes impossible to invest it in United States bonds, are state, county, and municipal bonds and loans to national banks. Mr. Wanamaker advocated the latter form of investment, recommending that the Secretary of the Treasury offer the funds as a loan to national banks of the State in which the postal banks are located at a rate of interest to be fixed by him, these sums to be declared trust funds and to be regarded as preferred claims against assets of the banks.

"With such abundant suggestions as to opportunities for safe investment of the savings, there does not seem to be anything in the way of the establishment of the post-office-savings-bank system by the Fifty-fifth Congress."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKinley Ind.*), *Chicago.*

Avoid Visionary Paternalism.—"There is not and will not be in this country a supply of government bonds sufficient for the investment of the savings of the people deposited in the care of the Government, should the proposed system of government savings-banks be established. It is suggested by the advocates of the proposed system that state and municipal bonds take their place. With the remembrance of repudiation by Virginia and other States, and of the sad fate which befel owners of the municipal securities issued by such cities as Memphis, to say nothing of the hundreds of other instances in which the value of city bonds has shriveled like a pricked balloon, thoughtful men are not likely to relish the notion of state and municipal bonds as an investment for government depositories of the people's savings.

"It is inevitable that such a system would sooner or later fall under mismanagement and give rise to scandals that would cast odium upon the system of popular government. Let all visionary paternalistic experiments be avoided, if the United States seeks to retain the reputation of being the best-governed country on the face of the earth."—*The Evening Wisconsin* (*Rep.*), *Milwaukee.*

Local vs. Postal Banks.—"Unquestionably, if postal-savings banks were established in some of the Southern and Western States it would be of advantage to the people; but in Massachusetts the deposits now made are used largely in the work of local development, in making loans upon mortgages, and in various other ways, means by which the capital of one man, or a number of men, is turned to the service of certain enterprising individuals who happen to be without capital. If the money went into a postal-savings bank it would be used by the national Government for its own purposes, but to this extent, we could not in this State have the advantage that we now have of the use of our local savings. Even if a postal-savings-bank system should be established, we trust that it would not be thought expedient to prohibit the continuance or the establishment of local savings-banks."—*The Herald* (*Ind*), *Baltimore.*

Worthy of Serious Consideration.—"It would not be good policy for this government system to pay a high rate of interest, for this would destroy our present savings-bank system and very greatly interfere with legitimate investment; besides incumbering the Government with money that could not be profitably employed. It might do to inaugurate the system with an interest rate of three per cent. There are various objectors to the postal-savings-bank idea, and, strange to say, the financial journals are very energetic in keeping the views of these pessimists before the public. The editors of these publications declare that the bankers are not opposed to the plan, but that the idea is ridiculous; 'hardly worthy of notice,' says the New York *Financier*. Considering the fact that these journals draw their support from the bankers, their persistent opposition may well be regarded with suspicion. The claim that the plan is unworthy of serious conderation is well met by the editor of the Chicago *Record*. He shows that postal-savings system are in successful operation in Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and many other countries. This meets and defeats the claim of unworthiness."—*Dixie* (*Industrial*), *Atlanta, Ga.*

Safety for Petty Savings.—"Under the proposed system the Government would, through its post-offices or other agencies, receive deposits of money within prescribed limitations and issue

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notes or certificates bearing a low rate of interest, and they would be in the nature of a loan to the Government. The most important feature of it would be that no sort of financial disturbance could ever impair the safety of these hoardings, because the faith of the Government would be pledged to their payment.

"We do not believe that the establishment of such a plan would interfere with the business of savings-banks. They would still receive sums over a certain amount and would be able to offer the inducement of a higher rate of interest. The probability is that the spread of means for effecting savings in such a manner would rather tend to encourage habits of thrift and extend the usefulness of savings-banks. No ordinary institution in a small village could undertake, for instance, to receive dimes or sums smaller than a dollar. The cost of bookkeeping would be too great and the opportunity for investment of the money would be too limited. The fact that savings-banks very seldom fail has very little to do with this branch of the subject. It is creditable to the management of savings-banks that they should make so good a showing, but they can not meet the particular demand which a government savings institution would supply. No private bank could handle these petty savings to advantage, nor can they overcome the objection to and the fear of insecurity entertained by those whose savings being so small are the more precious to them."—*The Post-Intelligencer* (*Rep.*), *Seattle, Wash.*

Absurd Scheme.—"The funny part about this whole business is that those who advocate the establishment of such banks by the Government are largely those who are in favor of government control of everything, and who believe that the Government's stamp on anything, paper, silver, or what not, regardless of intrinsic value, means money. When you ask them what the Government will do with the money it would accumulate in its savings-banks, they reply that it would use it for its own purpose in the purchase of bonds, and so on. But if the Government can make all the money it needs by running a printing-press, why in the name of common sense should it want to borrow money from the people, and pay interest for it? The absurdity of the whole scheme is manifest, and we remark again that the less the Government interferes in the business affairs of life the better it will be both for the Government and the people."—*The Times* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Va.*

Growing Demand.—"There is evidently a growing demand in the public mind in favor of postal-savings banks. The first declaration ever made by a political party in favor of such a system was in the Omaha Populist platform of 1892. Since that date events have more than justified that plank of the platform. The panic of 1893 has demonstrated that the average savings-bank, as so long conducted, can not be kept open in times of great financial excitement or distress. Hundreds of institutions, entirely solvent and honestly conducted, have been obliged to close their doors and go into liquidation. The fault was in the system, not in the banks themselves, and the faults of the system have become so thoroughly impressed on the public mind that the demand for postal-savings banks, conducted by the Government, has been the result. That a bill establishing such banks will be introduced in the next Congress is a matter of little doubt.

"Such banks would have the confidence of the people from the start. The deposits therein would be absolutely safe. They could be always drawn on demand. Not being loaned out on real estate or securities of any kind, the funds could be transferred from one section of the country to another where they might be needed to meet some unusual demands. Every one of the objections urged to the present system can be eliminated by the establishment of the postal system under Government control."—*The News* (*Pop.*), *Denver.*

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO IN CUBA.

AN interesting view of the negro problem in Cuba appears in the New York *Age* (Afro-American) from the pen of S. A. Virgil, for many months business manager of the Cuban paper *La Doctrina de Marti.* We quote as follows:

"Before we consider what shall the future be, let us consider the past and the present, under Spanish rule. It has been said that Cuba is free of negro slavery entirely, and that there is no racial discrimination. While this partly is true, it must not be accepted as a whole. It is true that the negro has great success in all trades, such as in the tailor's, blacksmith's, silversmith's, mason's, and in all he is counted among the best on the island. But it is not so among professionals. Those who have aspired to the height of their professional ambition must battle with and against the color line, and to gain the recognition required to place them among the best of men must double the average graduate in every line of study.

"The justice tendered the negro in Cuba under the present rule is not equal to that given the white race at present or before the war now in progress. This has been a mode of civil procedure. The client presents the case and does the talking. The defendant goes to prison for talking in defense. This is not so in all cases, but it is in a majority of cases. This might be due to several causes. (1) Because of such a small number of educated negroes on the island; (2) the race numbers most among the poor. At the bar, practising law, we have a very small number, averaging not more than ten. But among writers of poetry, history, philosophy the race can be proud of its number. To support the latter statement I will mention a few: Juan Guarberto Gomez, a bold defender of his race in philosophy, law, and a general writer in three languages; Rafael Serra, known among the exiles and all Cubans in general, recognized as the author of three books on politics and social economy; Juan Bonilla, a scholar and writer in Spanish and English; Manuel de J. Gonzales, equal in scholarship to the last named. I can not forego Porto Rico's son, Sotero Figueroa, one of the chief writers of the Cuban revolutionary paper, *Patria.*

"Enough have been mentioned to show the public that where there is white ruling there will be discrimination. Our future in Cuba will depend on how we employ the present. In plainer words we must reap what we sow. The negro will find in Cuba a clear field after the war—whether won by Cubans or Spaniards. But he must go there with an intention of building up the ruined island. Some time ago, in speaking to one of the secretaries of the Cuban war on a question of this character, he said: 'We shall adopt American laws in Cuba, that is, every man shall have the same value before the laws, and no question of color will take precedence of the laws.' This may seem satisfactory at present, but in politics that seems to be the cry always; and under this cloak my people have been satisfied to rest. We have nothing to hold as a mortgage of such future promise. The whole world can be promised, but after the war the getting a fence built around it will be the trouble.

"The masses of white Cubans are not used to hard labor; that is chiefly done by the negroes and men of other nationalities. Opportunities will be opened to every man of all nationalities to which attention will be given, and we must not be found short of the number."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is still legal, nevertheless, for Mr. Debs to have his own opinion about it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE great question now is: Has Minister Woodford an ultimatum up his sleeve?—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

IN 1940.—"Made his money in Alaska, didn't he?"
"Yes, he's an old ninety-sevener."—*Puck, New York.*

IT is difficult to conceive just what a lynching-bee would be like if pulled off by a town's worst citizens.—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

THERE is a general feeling that the McKenna system of treatment might be applied with agreeable results to some other parts of the tariff law.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE current opinion that South American revolutions are informal affairs is all wrong. When a revolution is settled by a treaty of peace between the contending parties, it is plain that such an affair requires as much red tape and diplomatic formalities as a heavyweight prize-fight.—*The Dispatch, St. Paul.*

ANOTHER TERM.—The coal magnate burst hastily into the office of the mine superintendent.
"Did you get those injunctions?" he asked.
"I got six," was the reply.
"I want the right of free speech suppressed."
"It is suppressed already."
"I want it made a crime for a labor leader or a workingman to walk on the highway."
"That has been done long ago."
"Good. Now I am sure of another term in the United States Senate."—*The Twentieth Century, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

EARLY DAYS OF "THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY."

FORTY years ago the Boston publisher, Phillips, with the assistance of that famous coterie of American writers that included Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes, Motley, Quincy, Parker, Cabot, and Underwood, launched *The Atlantic Monthly*. In its issue for October *The Atlantic* commemorates the event with a particularly brilliant array of talent and a sketch of its own career. Ten of the fourteen contributors to the first number, we are told, were Motley, Longfellow, Charles Eliot Norton, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, Trowbridge, Lowell, and Parke Godwin. It was Holmes who named the magazine, and it was he, probably, more than any other, who assured its success. He figures largely, of course, in the reminiscences of those days, as will be seen from the following extracts from the sketch:

"All the articles were unsigned, and it is no wonder that every one asked himself and his neighbor who this Autocrat might be with his off-hand introduction, 'I was just going to say, when I was interrupted'; for there could not have been one reader in a thousand who recalled that in the old New England magazine for 1831 and 1832 there were two papers of an Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table by a young student of medicine; and the whimsicality of going on after an interruption of twenty-five years would have puzzled even the knowing ones of a generation which had not yet learned the Autocrat's habit of thought. . . .

"In 1857 there were not wanting those who were on a keen lookout for the twinklings of heterodoxy in matters of religious belief. Of the very first number one of the sectarian papers published in Boston said: 'We shall observe the progress of the work, not without solicitude.' Their watchfulness was soon rewarded in a measure, for of the third number they declared: 'The only objectionable article is one by Emerson on 'Books,' in which the sage of Concord shows his customary disregard of the religious opinions of others and of the fundamental laws of social morality.' . . .

"In a letter written to Motley in 1861, he [Dr. Holmes] exclaimed, *a propos* of *The Atlantic*, 'But, oh! such a belaboring as I have had from the so-called 'evangelical' press for the last two or three years, almost without intermission! There must be a great deal of weakness and rottenness when such extreme bitterness is called out by such a good-natured person as I can claim to be in print.' Even the New York *Independent*, which was printing every week the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, said of 'The Professor at the Breakfast-Table' when it appeared as a book, 'We presume that we do but speak the general conviction, as it certainly is our own, when we say that that which was to have been apprehended has not been avoided by the "Professor," but has been painfully realized in his new series of utterances. He has dashed at many things which he does not understand, has succeeded in irritating and repelling from the magazine many who had formerly read it with pleasure, and has neither equaled the spirit and vigorous vivacity nor maintained the reputation shown and acquired by the preceding papers.'

"Writing of these papers nearly twenty-five years after their first publication, Dr. Holmes himself said: 'It amuses me to look back on some of the attacks they called forth. Opinions which do not excite the faintest show of temper at this time from those who do not accept them were treated as if they were the utterances of a Nihilist incendiary. It required the exercise of some forbearance not to recriminate.'"

The sketch of *The Atlantic's* forty years of existence closes with the following comparison of literature in America then and now:

"We sometimes hear that the day of a high literary standard and of definite literary aims is past. Yet fair comparison of the literary work done in the United States to-day with the work that was going on in 1857 will show that there has been no real decline, except in poetry. In fiction, if Hawthorne be set aside (as it is fair to set aside any great genius) there is much more work done now of the grade next to the very highest than was done forty years ago; in history there has been as great an improvement in style as there has come a wider and surer grasp in these days of fuller knowledge; in politics and social science there has been no falling away by our few best writers, and the field is larger and the spirit of liberality more generous; and by the exact sciences new worlds full of revelation and romance have been discovered since Agassiz first wrote for *The Atlantic*. The conspicuous changes that have taken place are two: We have no single group of men of such genius as the group that contributed to the early numbers; and as a result of the spread of culture no man of less than the very highest rank can now hold as prominent a position as a man of the same qualities held when good writers were fewer."

The statement is made and reiterated in the course of the article (and no one is likely to dispute it) that the prime object of *The Atlantic* was in the beginning and has continued to be the making of American literature, "to hold literature above all other human interests." Something is told to illustrate the spirit of the early editors in this regard, and much more might be told. They wrought not only to bring out a magazine but to develop literary talent wherever it was found, by personal letters of praise and encouragement. An instance in point is given in the letter written by Mr. Lowell, then an editor working fifteen hours a day, to Mr. Higginson, then quite a young writer, praising the latter's contributions as "the most *telling* essays we have printed." We venture to add here another instance of Lowell's quickness to express his appreciation. When Dr. Palmer, also a young writer at that time, sent his first contribution, a sketch of life in India, to *The Atlantic* in 1858, Lowell, in a letter dated May 8, 1858, wrote to him:

"I did not even know the name of the author—but if you had heard me laugh over 'Putterum' and the letter of the widow—if you could have known how pleased I was at the sudden budding and blossoming among the dry sticks of our contributions! . . . Send me some more East Indian sketches. I have read a good deal of Oriental stuff in my day, including even the 'Asiatic Researches' and Orme's 'History,' but I never saw India before I looked through your stereoscope."

It can be imagined what inspiration a young and self-depreciating writer would derive from such a letter from one whom he had never met. Or from a second letter from Lowell, saying: "I should be glad to get it [another sketch] if it were written with the end of a burnt stick." Or from this written by Holmes in his capacity as advisory editor:

"I just write a word or two to tell you with what pleasure I read your infinitely lively and picturesque article in *The Atlantic*. There is a piquancy and brilliancy in your narrative that I find nothing to surpass and I hardly know what to equal. My boy of seventeen, saucy and fastidious (the Ruskinite we spoke of), speaks of your Brahmin in similar style."

These are samples of the way in which the editors of *The Atlantic* stimulated their contributors to the best possible work.

How John Stuart Mill Discovered Tennyson.—It is asserted, in a review in *Knowledge*, August, of a recent selection of John Stuart Mill's "Early Essays," that Mill was the first to call attention to Tennyson's poetic genius. Says the reviewer:

"It is not by any means the least of our obligations to the author of these essays that he discovered Tennyson for his generation, and the reprint of his original review (now more than sixty years old) of Tennyson's first two volumes of poems will most probably prove to be of more general interest than anything else in the volume. This generous yet critical review of the earlier work of the great poet is indeed interesting reading, and it was a happy inspiration which led Mr. Gibbs to include it in his collection, where it is introduced by two critical papers on 'What is Poetry?' and 'The Two Kinds of Poetry.'

"In this edifying discussion, Mill travels lightly over the familiar ground, quoting Ebenezer Elliott's well-known definition of poetry, and contrasting the styles of Wordsworth and Shelley, to

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both of whom he pays the highest tribute. But in the essay on Tennyson the essayist is at his best, whether in the kindly act of defending the young poet against the 'egregious critic of *The Quarterly*,' or in mildly deprecating the 'mocking exaggeration' of genial Christopher North. In quoting the whole of the beautiful poem, 'New Year's Eve,' the sequel of the better known 'May Queen,' Mill declares it to be 'fitted for a more extensive popularity than any other in the two volumes. Simple, genuine pathos, arising out of the situations and feelings common to mankind generally, is, of all poetic beauty, that which can be most universally appreciated'; while the more ambitious 'Legend of the Lady of Shalott' 'in powers of narrative and scene-painting combined, must be ranked among the very first of its class.' Mill's discernment and prescience have indeed been amply justified. In the young poet who had so grievously offended the 'commonplace' critics (how ludicrous their cavillings now), he could perceive the giant of letters of later years."

"THE MARCH KING."

THE Queen's Jubilee celebrations were intensely national in character and had no place in them for the official bestowment of honor upon others than the Queen and her subjects. But at least one native American received honor all along the line of march, and that was John Philip Sousa, whose "Washington Post" march was, we are told, *the* music of the occasion. Rupert Hughes tells us this and a good many other interesting things about Sousa in *Godey's Magazine* (September). He begins with a defense of the artistic value of march-music:

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

"In common with most of those that pretend to love serious music, a certain friend of mine was for long guilty of the pitiful snobbery of rating march-tunes as the lowest form of the art. But one day he joined the Seventh Regiment, of New York, and his first long march was that heart-breaking dress-parade of about fifteen miles through the wind and dust of the day Grant's monument was dedicated. Most of the music played by the band was merely rhythmical embroidery, as unhelpful as a Clementi sonata; but now and then there would break forth a magic elixir that fairly picked his feet up for him, put marrow in unwilling bones, and replaced the dreary doggedness of the heart with a great zest for progress, a stout martial fire and a fierce *esprit de corps*; with patriotism indeed. In almost every case, that march belonged to one John Philip Sousa, little revered by the upper class of musicians.

"It came upon him then, that, if it is a worthy ambition in a composer to give voice to passionate love-ditties, or vague contemplation, or the deep despair of a funeral cortège, it is also a very great thing to instil courage and furnish an inspiration that will send men gladly, proudly, and gloriously through hardships into battle and death. This last has been the office of the march-tune."

So much for march-music in general. Of Sousa's marches in particular, Mr. Hughes says:

"It is only the plain truth to say that Mr. Sousa's marches have founded a school; that he has indeed revolutionized march-music. His career resembles that of Johann Strauss in many ways. A certain body of old fogies have always presumed to deride the rapturous waltzes of Strauss, tho they have won enthusiastic praise from even the esoteric Brahms, and gained from Wagner such words as these: 'One Strauss waltz overshadows in respect to animation, finesse, and real musical worth most of the mechanical, borrowed, factory-made products of the present time.' The same words might be applied to Mr. Sousa's marches with equal justice. They have served also for dance-music, and the two-step borne into vogue by Mr. Sousa's music has driven the waltz almost into desuetude.

"There is probably no composer in the world with a popularity equal to that of Mr. Sousa. Tho he sold his 'Washington Post' march outright for $35, his 'Liberty Bell' march is said to have brought him $35,000. It is found that his music has been sold to eighteen thousand bands in the United States alone. It is not surprising that every band in the United States should have yielded to the general demand for the tonic of his marches. The amazing thing is to learn that there are so many bands in this country. Mr. Sousa's marches have appeared on programs in all parts of the civilized world. At the Queen's Jubilee his 'Washington Post' march was the music of the occasion. When the Queen stepped forward to begin the grand review of the troops, the combined bands of the household brigade struck up the 'Washington Post.' On one other important occasion it was given the place of honor, and it appeared constantly as the chief march of the week.

"The reason for this overwhelming appeal to the hearts of a planet is not far to seek. The music is conceived in a spirit of high martial zest. It is proud and gay and fierce, thrilled and thrilling with triumph. Like all great music it is made up of simple elements, woven together by a strong personality. It is not difficult now to write something that sounds more or less like a Sousa march, any more than it is difficult to write parodies, serious or otherwise, on Beethoven, Mozart, or Chopin. The glory of Mr. Sousa is that he was the first to write in this style; that he has made himself a style; that he has so stirred the musical world that countless imitations have sprung up after him."

We extract also the following brief biographical sketch of Sousa:

"Like Strauss's, Mr. Sousa's father was a musician who forbade his son to devote himself to dance-music. As Strauss's mother enabled him secretly to work out his own salvation, so did Mr. Sousa's mother help him. Mr. Sousa's father was a political exile from Spain, and earned a precarious livelihood by playing a trombone in the very band at Washington which later became his son's stepping-stone to fame. Mr. Sousa was born at Washington in 1859. His mother is German, and Mr. Sousa's music shows the effect of Spanish yeast in sturdy German rye bread. Mr. Sousa's teachers were John Esputa and George Felix Benkert. The latter Mr. Sousa considers one of the most complete musicians this country has ever known. He put him through such a thorough theoretical training, that at fifteen Mr. Sousa was teaching harmony. At eight he had begun to earn his own living as a violin-player at a dancing-school, and at ten he was a public soloist. At sixteen he was the conductor of an orchestra in a variety theater. Two years later he was musical director of a traveling company in Mr. Milton Nobles's well-known play, 'The

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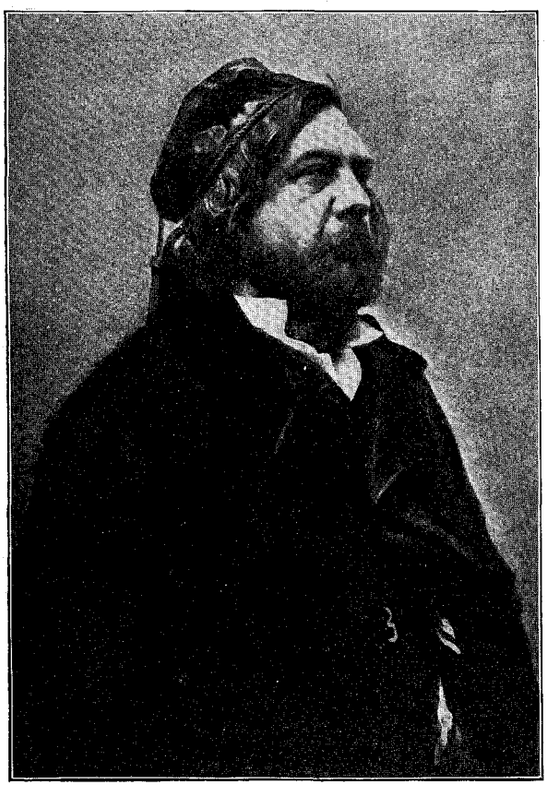
Phœnix,' for which he composed the incidental music. Among other incidents in a career of growing importance was a position in the orchestra with which the great Offenbach toured this country. At the age of twenty-six, after having played with face blacked as a negro minstrel, after traveling with the late Matt Morgan's Living Picture Company, and working his way through and above other such experiences in the struggle for life, Mr. Sousa became the leader of the United States Marine Band. In the twelve years of his leadership he developed this unimportant organization into one of the best military bands in the world."

In addition to his fame as a band-master, Mr. Sousa, we are told, "seems likely to take a very large place in the growing field of American comic opera." His greatest success in this line is "El Capitan," brought out by De Wolf Hopper. His compositions of all kinds number more than two hundred. The names of some of his most popular marches are as follows: "Liberty Bell," "Directorate," "High-School Cadets,'" "King Cotton," "Manhattan Beach," "'Sound Off!'" "Washington Post," "Picador." His latest and, Mr. Hughes thinks, his best, is "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

STORIES ABOUT THÉOPHILE GAUTIER.

IF a man has never outgrown the boy that was in him or has never married, he may appropriately be a hero-worshiper. Marriage and family cares stifle the yearnings after the ideal and make hero-worship appear foolish. The father of a family and husband of a federated club woman has no business with hero-



THÉOPHILE GAUTIER.

worship, and should leave such folly to beardless youth. All of which we state, not on our own account, but on the authority of Leon H. Vincent, who expresses these sentiments in *The Atlantic Monthly* (September) in an article "Concerning a Red Waistcoat." Both the hero-worship and the red waistcoat are, as will be seen, closely related to Théophile Gautier and the friends whom he gathered around him in the early days of Romanticism in Paris. Says Mr. Vincent:

"Some men are born to be hero-worshipers. Théophile Gautier is an example. If one did not love Gautier for his wit and his good-nature, one would certainly love him because he dared to be sentimental. He displayed an almost comic excess of emotion at his first meeting with Victor Hugo. Gautier smiles as he tells the story; but he tells it exactly, not being afraid of ridicule. He went to call upon Hugo with his friends Gérard de Nerval and Pétrus Borel. Twice he mounted the staircase leading to the poet's door. His feet dragged as if they had been shod with lead instead of leather. His heart throbbed; cold sweat moistened his brow. As he was on the point of ringing the bell, an idiotic terror seized him, and he fled down the stairs, four steps at a time, Gérard and Pétrus after him, shouting with laughter. But the third attempt was successful. Gautier saw Victor Hugo—and lived. The author of 'Odes et Ballades' was just twenty-eight years old. Youth worshiped youth in those great days."

What brings Gautier to Mr. Vincent's mind just now is the appearance of a biographical volume about Renduel, who was the publisher of some of the best books by Hugo, Gautier, Sainte-Beuve, Alfred de Musset, and others only less famous. But Mr. Vincent finds that the chief value of this book is that it reminds him of Gautier's own book, "Histoire du Romantisme," and from this latter he goes on to cull a few more of the good things it contains:

"Gautier has described his friends and comrades most felicitously. All were boys, and all were clever. They were poor and they were happy. They swore by Scott and Shakespeare, and they planned great futures for themselves.

"Take for an example Jules Vabre, who owed his reputation to a certain Essay on the Inconvenience of Conveniences. You will search the libraries in vain for this treatise. The author did not finish it. He did not even commence it—only talked about it. Jules Vabre had a passion for Shakespeare, and wanted to translate him. He thought of Shakespeare by day and dreamed of Shakespeare by night. He stopped people in the street to ask them if they had read Shakespeare.

"He had a curious theory concerning language. Jules Vabre would not have said, As a man thinks so is he, but, As a man drinks so is he. According to Gautier's statement, Vabre maintained the paradox that the Latin languages needed to be 'watered' (*arroser*) with wine, and the Anglo-Saxon languages with beer. Vabre found that he made extraordinary progress in English upon stout and extra stout. He went over to England to get the very atmosphere of Shakespeare. There he continued for some time regularly 'watering' his language with English ale, and nourishing his body with English beef. He would not look at a French newspaper, nor would he even read a letter from home. Finally he came back to Paris, anglicized to his very galoshes. Gautier says that when they met, Vabre gave him a 'shake hand' almost energetic enough to pull the arm from the shoulder. He spoke with so strong an English accent that it was difficult to understand him; Vabre had almost forgotten his mother tongue. Gautier congratulated the exile upon his return, and said, 'My dear Jules Vabre, in order to translate Shakespeare it is now only necessary for you to learn French.'

"Gautier laid the foundations of his great fame by wearing a red waistcoat the first night of 'Hernani.' All the young men were fantastic in those days, and the spirit of carnival was in the whole Romantic movement. Gautier was more courageously fantastic than other young men. His costume was effective, and the public never forgot him. He says with humorous resignation: 'If you pronounce the name of Théophile Gautier before a Philistine who has never read a line of our works, the Philistine knows us, and remarks with a satisfied air, "Oh yes, the young man with the red waistcoat and the long hair." . . . Our poems are forgotten, but our red waistcoat is remembered.' Gautier cheerfully grants that when everything about him has faded into oblivion this gleam of light will remain, to distinguish him from literary contemporaries whose waistcoats were of soberer hue.

"The chapter in his 'Histoire du Romantisme' in which Gautier tells how he went to the tailor to arrange for the most spectacular feature of his costume is lively and amusing. He spread out the magnificent piece of cherry-colored satin, and then unfolded his design for a 'pourpoint,' like a 'Milan cuirass.' Says Gautier, using always his quaint editorial *we*, 'It has been said that we

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know a great many words, but we don't know words enough to express the astonishment of our tailor when we lay before him our plan for a waistcoat.' The man of shears had doubts as to his customer's sanity.

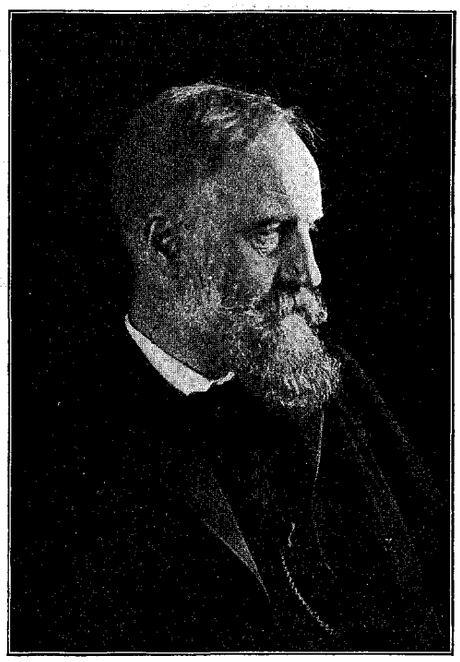
"'Monsieur,' he exclaimed, 'this is not the fashion!'

"'It will be the fashion when we have worn the waistcoat once,' was Gautier's reply. And he declares that he delivered the answer with a self-possession worthy of a Brummel or 'any other celebrity of dandyism.'

"It is no part of this paper to describe the innocently absurd and good-naturedly extravagant things which Gautier and his companions did, not alone the first night of 'Hernani,' but at all times and in all places. They unquestionably saw to it that Victor Hugo had fair play the evening of February 25, 1830. The occasion was a historic one, and they with their Merovingian hair, their beards, their waistcoats, and their enthusiasm helped to make it an unusually lively and picturesque occasion."

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

TWELVE years before his death in 1894, the well-known author of "The Intellectual Life" began the writing of his autobiography. It was begun with the determination that it should not be published during his lifetime. Now, three years after his death, it comes to us in a volume of nearly six hundred



PHILIP G. HAMERTON.

pages, one third of which is the autobiography and the rest is a memoir written by his wife. The autobiography ends (like the romances) with his marriage in his twenty-fourth year, and is, therefore, rather a record of aspiration and formation of character than a record of achievement. The fact that when these pages should appear he would have joined "the great majority" was ever present in his mind during the writing; but we do not find that it had any particularly depressing influence. He says:

"The notion of being a dead man is not entirely displeasing to me. If the dead are defenseless, they have this compensating advantage, that nobody can inflict upon them any sensible injury; and in beginning a book which is not to see the light until I am lying comfortably in my grave, with six feet of earth above me to deaden the noises of the upper world, I feel quite a new kind of security, and write with a more complete freedom from anxiety about the quality of the work than has been usual at the beginning of other manuscripts.

"Nevertheless, the clear and steady contemplation of death (I have been looking the grim king in the face for the last hour) may produce a paralyzing effect upon a man by making his life's work seem very small to him. For, whatever be believe about a future state, it is evident that the catastrophe of death must throw each of us instantaneously into the past, from the point of view of the living, and they will see what we have done in a very foreshortened aspect, so that except in a few very rare cases it must look small to them, and ever smaller as time rolls on, and they will probably not think much of it, or remember us long on account of it. And in thinking of ourselves as dead we instinctively adopt the survivor's point of view. Besides which, it is reasonable to suppose that whatever fate may be in store for us, a greater or less degree of posthumous reputation in two or three nations on this planet can have little effect on our future satisfaction; for if we go to heaven, the beatitude of the life there will be so incomparably superior to the pleasures of earthly fame that we shall never think of such vanity again; and if we go to the place of eternal tortures they will leave us no time to console ourselves with pleasant memories of any kind; and if death is simply the ending of all sensation, all thought, memory, and consciousness, it will matter nothing to a handful of dust what estimate of the name it once bore may happen to be current among the living—

'Les grandes Dieux savent seuls si l'âme est immortelle,
Mais le juste travaille à leur œuvre éternel.'

['The great God alone knows if the soul is immortal; but the just labor for the eternal goal.']"

Hamerton's latter days were haunted by the approach of asthma, the fear of which greatly distressed him, and which, together with his death, may have been due to the nervous tension in his boyhood days caused by cruel treatment at the hands of his imperious and hard-drinking father. The chapter relating to this period is entitled "A Painful Chapter," and so painful did he find it that from year to year the autobiography was put off rather than revive the harassing memories necessary to this part of it, which memories, he says, "had a most powerful and in some respects a disastrous influence over my whole life." We skip all that, however, and come down to the first outcroppings of his literary and artistic talents. As is well known, Hamerton tried painting and the writing of poetry, finally discarding both in favor of literary and art criticism. We find him working hard in his nineteenth year at verse-writing, which he began even as early as his eleventh year, and he never, he says, regretted a single hour of that labor. He strongly recommends it as a form of discipline very valuable to writers of prose, and he quotes Walter Besant to the same effect. In telling us about his first (and last) volume of verse, Mr. Hamerton says:

"Perhaps some poetic aspirant may read these pages, and if he does, he may accept a word of advice.

"The difficulty in publishing poems is to get them fully and fairly read and considered by some publisher of real eminence in the trade. It is difficult to appreciate poetry in manuscript, and there is such a natural tendency to refuse anything in the form of meter that it is well to smooth the way for it as much as possible. I would, therefore, if I had to begin again, get my poems put into type, and a private edition of one hundred copies could be printed. A few of these being sent to leading publishers, I should very soon ascertain whether any one of them was inclined to bring out the work. If they all declined, my loss would be the smallest possible, and I should possess a few copies of a rare book. If one publisher accepted, I should get an appeal to the public, which is all that a young author wants.

"I committed a great error in illustrating my book of verse. The illustrations only set up a conflict of interest with the poetry, and did no good whatever to the sale, while they vastly increased the cost of publication. Poetry is an independent art, and if it can not stand on its own merits, the reason must be that it is destitute of vitality.

"The subsequent history of this volume of poems is worth telling to those who take an interest in books. It was published at six shillings, and as the sale had been extremely small, I reduced the price to half-a-crown. The reduction brought on a sale of about three hundred copies, and there it stopped. I then dis-

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posed of the entire remainder to a wholesale buyer of 'remainders' for the modest sum of sixpence per copy. Since I have become known as a writer of prose, many people have sought out this book of verse, with the wonderful and unforeseen result that it had resumed its original price. I myself have purchased copies for five shillings each that I had sold for sixpence (not a profitable species of commerce), and I have been told that the book is now worth six shillings, exactly my original estimate of its possible value to an enlightened and discriminating public."

It was in his nineteenth year also that he came under the influence of Ruskin, through the latter's "Modern Painters." Of this influence he has this to say:

"It was a good influence in two ways, first in literature, as anything that Mr. Ruskin has to say is sure to be well expressed, and after that it was a good influence in directing my attention to certain qualities and beauties in nature; but in art this influence was not merely evil, it was disastrous. I was, however, at that time, just the young man predestined to fall under it, being very fond of reading, and having a strong passion for natural beauty. In the course of the year 1853 I corresponded with Mr. Ruskin about my studies, and I have no doubt of the perfect sincerity of his advice and the kindness of intention with which it was given; but it tended directly to encourage the idea that art could be learned from nature, and that is an immense mistake. Nature does not teach art, or anything resembling it; she only provides the materials. Art is a product of the human mind, the slow growth of centuries. If you reject this and go to nature, you have to begin all over again, the objection being that one human life is not long enough for that."

He gives us an amusing sketch of a narrow and bigoted tutor under whom he was placed in Yorkshire, a man of just the sort to inspire him with a distaste for his studies and for orthodox religion. Hamerton had an early interest in theology and in his twelfth year was "extremely religious, having a firm belief in providential interferences in my behalf even in trifling matters, such as being asked to stay from Saturday to Monday in the country." All his relatives were Tories of the conservative type and believing members of the Church of England. Early zeal led him into frequent controversies in defense of this faith; this developed the spirit of inquiry; questionings arose about the inspiration of the Scriptures, and these he took to an eloquent curate. The curate wrote him a long paper on the subject, which had an effect the reverse from that intended, since it fully convinced the lad that the doctrine of divine inspiration rested solely on the opinion of different bodies of theologians in council assembled. He soon ceased to be a Protestant, and never again became one. Protestantism appeared to him then and thereafter to be "an uncritical belief in the decisions of the church down to a date which I do not pretend to fix exactly, and an equally uncritical skepticism, a skepticism of the most unreceptive kind, with regard to all opinions professed and all events said to have taken place in the more recent centuries of ecclesiastical history." Later on he joined the army, but soon resigned partly because he was compelled to go to church every Sunday and go through the forms of service, which action on his part he felt to be a sham. The following extract relates to his twentieth year:

"It was probably about this time that my guardian bought for me some religious books, in which heterodox opinions were represented as being invariably the result of wickedness. I said it was a pity that religious writers could not learn to be more just, as heterodoxy might be due to simple intellectual differences. My guardian answered that she could perceive no injustice whatever in the statement that I complained of. This was infinitely painful to me, as coming from the person I most loved and esteemed in all the world. Another incident embittered my existence for some time. I had an intimate friend in Burnley, and my guardian said that she regretted this intimacy, not for any harm that my friend was likely to do me, but because with my 'lamentable opinions' I might corrupt his mind. My answer to attacks of this kind has always been simple silence; when they came from other people I treated them with unfeigned indifference; but when they came from that one dear person, whose affection I valued more than all honors and all fame, they cut me to the quick, and then I knew by cruel experience what a dreadful evil religious bigotry is. For what had I ever said or done to deserve censure? I had as good a right to my opinions as other people had to theirs, yet I kept them within my own breast, and avoided even the shadow of offense. My only crime was the negative one of non-conformity. Even in my latter years, the same old spirit of intolerance pursues me. The nearest relation I have left in England said to my wife that she hoped my books had not an extensive sale, so that their evil influence might be as narrowly restricted as possible. As for her, she would not even look into them."

The memoir contributed by Mr. Hamerton's wife is full of interest, but space forbids our use of any but the following account of his death:

"After dinner, as usual, he took up his newspaper, and read for about ten minutes, when suddenly he threw it aside and told me the action of the heart was unsatisfactory. I proposed at once to go to the garden, but the suddenness and violence of the attack did not allow him to reach it. When in the open air, just above the few stone steps, he had to stop and grasp the railing till the last anguish deprived him of breath and of life, long before the arrival of the doctors, whom I had sent for as soon as he had felt oppressed.

"He had never feared death, whatever might await him after—conscious of a useful and blameless life. He died as he desired to die, standing alone with me under the moonlit sky, unconfined, escaping from the decrepitude of old age, still in the full possession and maturity of his talents, and in the active use of them.

"Two hours before his death he had been writing these last words for the 'Quest of Happiness':

"'If I indulge my imagination in dreaming about a country where justice and right would always surely prevail, where the weak would never be oppressed, nor an honest man incur any penalty for his honesty—a country where no animal would ever be ill-treated or killed, otherwise than in mercy—that is truly ideal dreaming, because, however far I travel, I shall not find such a country in the world, and there is not any record of such a country in the authentic history of mankind.'

"Let us hope he may have found this ideal country in the unknown world."

NOTES.

A FRESH batch of Wagner letters is about to be published in Germany. The letters are addressed to Mr. Angelo Neumann, and one of them, that reveals the great composer's bitter feeling toward Paris, written in response to Neumann's proposition to bring out the Ring there, runs as follows:

"As regards Paris, really I wish you would let the affair alone. I do not understand how I could have listened even to you. Were it not that you had had already some expenses, or were I sure that you could find compensation for your outlay, I would ask you seriously to cancel our contract.

"As far as I am concerned, I shall advise the 'Commission d'Auteurs Dramatiques,' of which I am a member, that once forever I refuse my permission for the performance of my works in any language whatever. You are too young, and despite all you have not sufficient experience to well understand what are the relations between myself and that arrogant center of culture that Paris is. For my part I am disgusted with it at the mere thought. I am afraid you will be of my opinion only after some unpleasant experience."

IN order to comply with the copyright law regarding dramatizations in England, Mr. Hall Caine has gone through with certain forms to secure the dramatic rights of "The Christian." *The St. James's Gazette* thus describes the proceeding, which, it says, exposes the absurdity of the law:

"By the courtesy of Mr. Hall Caine, we have been favored with a copy of the original playbill announcing the performance 'for copyright purposes,' at the Grand Theatre, Douglas, of the drama based upon his new novel, 'The Christian.' The document is in many respects a curious and an interesting one. 'On Saturday morning, August 7, 1897,' so it runs, 'at eleven o'clock, there will be a performance of a drama entitled 'The Christian, written by Hall Caine, and founded by him on his forthcoming novel of the same name which will be published in London and in New York on Monday, August 9, 1897.' Then follows the cast, comprising eleven characters, but apparently open to enlargement, if three added 'et ceteras' may be taken as evidence. 'This bill,' continues the author, 'will be exposed outside the theatre and the charge of admission will be one pound.' In the company figure Mr. Caine himself as *John Storm*, Mr. William Heinemann as the *Father Superior*, Mr. Sidney S. Pauling as the *Prime Minister*, Mrs. Hall Caine as *Polly Love*, and Miss Hall Caine as *Glory Quayle*."

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SCIENCE.

SOME RECENT ADVANCES IN ASTRONOMY.

RECENT progress in the ideas of students of astronomy regarding the constitution of stellar systems leads *The Westminster Gazette* (August 25) to remark that in this subject there has been what it calls an "evolution of evolution," or rather of evolutionary theories, and it suggests that some one write a book with this title. As an instance of this kind of evolution it gives the following bit of astronomical history:

"Laplace's 'Nebular Theory' explains the development of the solar system in a way which leaves little to be desired, and the basis upon which it is set will probably never be overthrown, or even shaken. What more natural, then, than that it should be taken as a type of all the celestial groups within our ken? The spectroscope reveals that the same elements which make up our earth are found in the remotest stars; the telescope, with its adjuncts, shows that material things are as subservient to the force of gravity a thousand billion miles away as if they were the commonest objects that we handle in our daily life. Why not assume, then, that each so-called fixed star is a sun like our own, with a troop of obedient planets following his every movement? Yet mathematicians and astronomers are now establishing that not the solar system, nor the Jovian, nor yet the Saturnian, is typical of many of the worlds around us. We find their analogue, strange to say, in the terrestrial system, which contains only two bodies, the earth and moon. This applies only, however, to the 'binary' stars, *i.e.*, those whose proximity is not an effect of perspective, but which revolve round their common center of gravity like our own planet and its satellite. Such stars are numbered by thousands, and no theory of cosmogony can be even roughly complete which does not take account of them. Now Jacobi and Poincaré showed that a fluid rotating mass in cooling could not only throw off bodies in the plane of its equator like our sun has done, but could also take a pear-shaped form, which in its next stage developed into a kind of hourglass figure, with unequal bulbs. Finally, it would split into two masses comparable in size, which throughout all time would exert very powerful tidal actions upon each other. Prof. G. H. Darwin proved that such bodies begin at first to rotate more slowly upon their axes, and by a compensating influence to increase their mean distance. Simultaneously the orbit of the smaller mass becomes more elongated, and finally each presents nearly the same face toward the other during the whole revolution. Fortunately the final stage has not been reached in the case of the earth and moon, so that all parts of the earth enjoy the latter's light in turn, tho the remote side of our satellite has long been deprived of whatever advantages would accrue to it from the earth-shine. It is now known that all the binary stars stand in this relation to one another, and Dr. See, of the Lowell Observatory, Mass., has recently calculated the orbits of forty of these bodies. They in all cases fulfil the theoretical requirements, and incidentally lead to conclusions of great interest. For example, their planes are set at all angles to the Milky Way, so that this ring does not dominate the universe, and act as a kind of ecliptic to it, as was once imagined. Also, by an ingenious transference of methods, it is possible to use the longer axis of one of these orbits as a datum line for gaging the depths of space, instead of the meager 185,000,000 miles afforded by the earth as it revolves round the sun. Dr. See estimates that distances up to 800 light-years will be measurable in this way. The significance of this term is not to be hastily overpassed. A million miles being to an astronomer about what a foot is to an ordinary individual, he requires some longer standard, and gets it from the distance which light would travel in a year! At the rate of 186,000 miles per second this amounts to about 6,000,000,000,000 (six billions) of miles. Multiply this by 800, and we are landed in a figure which, tho perhaps itself but a unit in the higher order of celestial magnitudes, is yet sufficient to appal the imagination, and reduce all ordinary measurements to absolute insignificance. That we can detect light-waves which have been on their way since William Rufus was king of England, and measure the time with a fair percentage of accuracy, is surely a triumph of modern scientific skill; it is no less startling to think that the vision of the great function of some weeks ago is still speeding on its way through space, and will not reach even the known confines thereof for 800 years more. Whether there are infinite depths beyond, untenanted by material bodies, or even by the all-pervading ether itself, we probably never shall know."

THE ANCESTRY OF THE CAT.

THE genealogy of the domestic cat is traced by R. Lydekker in an article in *Knowledge* (August 2) so far as the present state of zoology allows. Says Mr. Lydekker:

"Altho it is a common notion that our ordinary 'tabby' is the direct descendant of the European wildcat (*Felis catus*), now so nearly exterminated in Britain, the best modern authorities are of opinion that the real ancestor is a wild species inhabiting northeastern Africa, and commonly known as the Kafir cat (*Felis Caffra*); a reputed variety of the same species being stated to inhabit parts of southern Europe. The facility with which several of the smaller species of wild cats will breed together, and likewise the circumstance that the domesticated cats of Asia apparently have an origin distinct from that of the European breeds, renders the subject one of more difficulty than might at first seem to be the case. Moreover, the elaborate investigations lately undertaken by Dr. E. Hamilton into the natural history of the European wildcat tend to show that at least a considerable proportion of the existing representatives of that species have been largely crossed with the domestic race. And it is consequently somewhat difficult to determine what are the distinctive features of the pure-bred wildcat. . . .

"Perhaps the most important point in which domestic cats differ from the pure-bred wildcat, and thereby resemble the Kafir cat, is in the coloration of the hind foot. Dr. A. Nehring, of Berlin, who brought the fact to notice, states that in the Egyptian animal the pads on the under surface of the toes are black, this color extending upward on the foot as far as the heel-bone, the under surface of this part of the limb being in some cases wholly black, but in others marked with black stripes on a lighter ground. On the other hand, the pure-bred wildcat has only a small black spot on the pads, while the color of the fur on the under surface of the foot as far up as the heel-bone is some shade of yellow or yellowish-gray. Since all European domesticated cats—except, of course, those which are wholly black or white—agree with the former type of coloration, there seems full justification for regarding them as the descendants of the African Kafir cat. Moreover, the tail of the latter is distinctly longer and less bushy than that of the wildcat, and thus more like that of the domestic breeds. Additional evidence in favor of the Southern origin of our domestic breeds has lately been furnished by Dr. G. Martorelli, of Milan, who has described two European wildcats, the one from Sardinia and the other from the Tuscan Maremma. These are stated to be very different from the ordinary wildcat, and to approximate to the Kafir cat, of which they are regarded as forming a race or variety, under the name of the Mediterranean cat (*F. Mediterranea*). As these cats present considerable resemblances to domestic breeds, there can be little hesitation in accepting the view that, so far as Europe is concerned, the latter were originally derived from the Kafir cat."

After mentioning the further opinion of Martorelli that the European wildcat is itself descended from the Kafir cat, which, in his view, is also the ancestor of the Indian jungle cat and of various species of lynx, Mr. Lydekker goes on to say:

"It may be mentioned that the animal termed *ailuros* by the ancient Greeks, and kept by them in a domestic state, was not really a cat, altho the word is so rendered in our translations of the classics. On the contrary, it appears from the researches of the late Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, to have been a species of marten (*Mustela*). That cats were tamed by the ancient Egyptians is proved by the number of their mummified remains entombed in various parts of the country, notably at Bubastis. Indeed, so plentiful are mummified cats that a few years ago they formed a brisk article of trade, being employed for manure. From a careful examination of their remains, it has been inferred by Professor Virchow that the animal to which they belonged was indistinguishable from the wild Kafir cat, and was not truly domesticated. In one of the ancient frescoes of the country,

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there is, however, depicted a cat presenting a striking likeness to the ordinary 'tabby,' and it is therefore quite possible that a distinct domesticated race may also have existed in ancient Egypt. There is, indeed, a possibility that if the so-called Mediterranean cat be really a wild variety of the Kafir cat, a domesticated race may have originated in southeastern Europe, rather than in northeastern Africa. In suggesting that the original domestication took place in the latter area, Dr. Hamilton cites the occurrence of representations of undoubted Egyptian cats in Etrurian tombs dating from a period between 350 and 200 B.C. . . .

"Be this as it may—and the problem is one hardly capable of decisive solution—Dr. Nehring is of opinion that wildcats were originally brought under subjugation by stationary agricultural tribes, to whom it must have been of the utmost importance that their hoards of grain should be protected as much as possible from the ravages of rats and mice.

"When once a domesticated breed had become established in Europe, it would certainly have been freely crossed with the wildcat. And it seems highly probable that to such crossing is due the great prevalence of 'tabbies' in Europe previous to the introduction of the now fashionable Persian breed; the wildcat having the dark stripes broader, and frequently more numerous, than they are in the Kafir cat.

"As to the date of introduction of the domestic cat into Britain, the earliest written evidence of its existence there occurs in the laws of the Welsh prince, Howel Dhu, which were enacted about the middle of the tenth century. Certain remains of cats have, however, been discovered in Roman villas in this country which appear to belong to the domestic breed; and if these be rightly identified, the first introduction of the animal must have been at a much earlier date, the Roman evacuation having taken place about the middle of the fifth century of our era.

"Altho cats of all colors are now met with, and some of them, at least, have been long known there, the prevalence of 'tabby' is, as already said, very characteristic of the old domesticated breed of Europe. In eastern Asia, on the other hand, as was long since pointed out by that very observant naturalist, the late Edward Blyth, 'tabbies' are unknown, and either spotted or uniformly colored cats are prevalent."

NIAGARA AND LORD KELVIN.

THE utterance of Lord Kelvin, the great English engineer, quoted recently in these columns, to the effect that our grandchildren would probably never see Niagara Falls as we see them, and his satisfaction in looking forward to the time when the falling water that now excites our wonder should be all utilized in turning machinery, have excited widespread comment. As might be expected, the most diverse views are taken of the matter, according as the standpoint of the writer is utilitarian or artistic. The following editorial from *The Electrical World* (September 11) well expresses the engineer's view. Speaking of the interview with Lord Kelvin, referred to above, the editor says:

"The coldly utilitarian view thus expressed has created no little comment in various quarters, and has opened a very interesting question concerning the value of cataracts in general from the two standpoints of beauty and usefulness. There is a strong sentiment against marring this wonderful display of nature's forces with unsightly factories or bridling the mighty waters with the harness of industry. Many feel that it is a desecration of one of the most beautiful places in the world to spoil the landscape of Niagara with mills and put the water to the prosaic task of turning wheels. From a purely esthetic point of view those ideas seem to possess much force, but the broad question of the greatest value of the cataract to all the people can not be decided by reference only to the esthetic side.

"It is as painful in its way to the engineer to see the sad waste of several millions of horse-power at Niagara as it is to the purely sentimental person to contemplate the destruction of the falls for utilitarian purposes. It should be borne in mind, however, by those who look forward with regret to the day when there will be no more cataract, if such a day shall ever come, that the industrial developments which in that case will take its place will be even more beautiful. There is an element of beauty and majesty in the thunderous rush of vast volumes of water over the precipice at Niagara, but it is the beauty of waste and destruction. The enormous energy showered down from the sun over many thousand miles of land and sea and gathered in the waters of the upper lakes is here partially liberated—and entirely wasted. It furnishes a spectacle of incomparable grandeur, but at what cost?

"Assuming the total power of Niagara to be 5,000,000 horse-power, and putting the value of this at the low figure of $10 a year, the annual waste amounts to the enormous total of $50,000,000—enough to pay interest on $1,000,000,000. Is the cataract, as a spectacle, worth this sum? Should not its energies be employed usefully in manufactures, adding to the general supply of wealth, and in this way enhancing the opportunities and bettering the condition of all the people of this country and Canada?

"It may be a shock to the sensibilities of those in whose natures the esthetic predominates thus to discuss the possible effacement of the spectacular cataract. But there is consolation even for these. The orderly activity of the mighty machinery which would be actuated by the great water-power, and the harnessing of the elemental forces of nature in the service of mankind, would furnish a spectacle of even more impressive grandeur than that now displayed by the uncontrolled cataract."

THE UMBRELLA-BOAT.

A BOAT having a sail that looks like a huge umbrella has been successfully experimented with in England. We translate a description by M. F. Ullern in *La Nature* (September 4). He says:

"The new kind of sail shown in our illustrations has been tried with success in the waters of Southampton by the inventors,

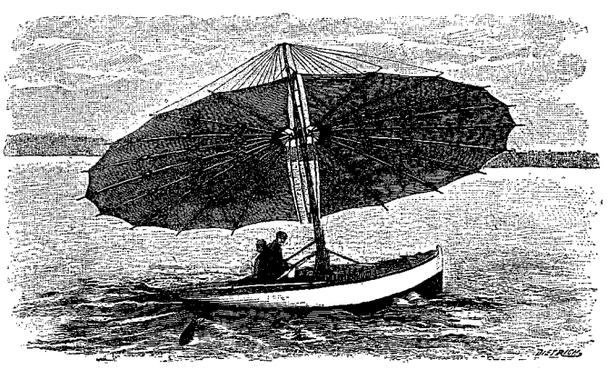

FIG. 1.—THE UMBRELLA BOAT.

Messrs. Percy S. Pilcher of London and Wilson of Dublin. With the form of sail commonly in use, part of the force of the wind tends to tip the boat, and if this force becomes too great in comparison to the weight of the hull the vessel capsizes.

"The parasol-sail does away with this difficulty, for with it, on the contrary, the action of the wind tends to keep the boat upright.

"In fact, the upward force being exerted parallel to the mast,

FIG. 2.—UNDER THE PARASOL.

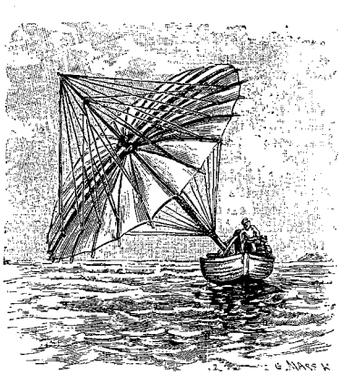

FIG. 3.—DISPLACEMENT OF THE MAST.

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which is fixed in the axis of the boat without being fastened to the sides, the result is that the hull is not tipped at all (see Figs. 1 and 2).

"The mast is mounted on a pivot and can be moved in two guides at right angles (Fig. 3).

"The sail is elliptical in form, the major axis being horizontal. It is fixed on a frame recalling that of an umbrella, and can be folded up along the smaller axis.

"According to the inventors, this sail is destined to render great service on life-boats, for instead of tending to sink the boat it tends continually to cause it to mount on the waves.

"Mr. G. Selwyn Edwards, of Newbury, who is also much interested in the new form of sail, is now building in the well-known yards of Thornycroft at Chiswick a boat forty feet in length, with which he hopes to obtain results yet more satisfactory than those that have been reached hitherto."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAN'S PRE-EMINENCE AS RELATED TO HIS ERECTNESS.

THE difference between man and the lower animals has been variously expressed by calling him "the laughing animal," "the cooking animal," "the serving animal"; but, after all, these peculiarities depend on the fact that he is a thinking animal. Sir William Turner, the Scottish anatomist, would call him "the erect animal," for the erect posture is in his view intimately connected with the increased development of the brain. This opinion Sir William has defended in a recent address before the British Association, of which we quote a short abstract from *The British Medical Journal* (August 21) as follows:

"The shape and relative length of the limbs and the curvature of the spinal column all assist in the maintenance of this [the erect] position, which is in itself mainly dependent upon the increased development of the brain. Physically man compares unfavorably with many of the so-called lower animals; he has attained his present position by virtue of his mental faculties alone. With the great development of the brain, the fore limb comes to predominate over the hind, and the hand develops in the service of the head. The latter, as the directing organ, requires to be raised above the rest, and the erect posture represents the acme of this tendency; any continuation of the process would result in the head being forced back, and would consequently entail degradation. It is interesting to note that, as Sir William points out, the spinal curves of a child before it acquires the erect posture are strictly quadrupedal in character, the specially human qualities being developed later, at a time corresponding ontogenetically with their phylogenetic appearance. From this period onward hand and head progress *pari passu*, as they have no doubt done in the history of the race. The figures given showing the average cranial capacity of the great apes, Australian aborigines, and Scotsmen, are most interesting as illustrating the rapid increase in bulk of the cerebrum. The great Edinburgh anatomist goes on to show, however, that man does not shine by reason of sheer mass of brain alone. Following Flechsig's researches, he points out that the so-called motor and sensory centers do not cover more than half of the cortex cerebri. The remaining portion is mainly occupied by a third set of centers known as association-centers. The delimitation of the position, functions, and comparative physiology of these is one of the most important problems of the day. Flechsig believes them to be the parts of the cerebral cortex subserving the higher intellectual attributes, such as memory, judgment, and reflection; but this view is at present pure hypothesis. It must, however, be noted that far more difference exists between the degree of elaboration of these centers and their convolutions in animals and human beings of varying types of intelligence than in that of the motor and sensory centers. There can be little doubt that the association centers serve to connect and harmonize those for motion and sensation between which they are physiologically interposed; more than this we can not at present say. When we know more as to the date at which they and their fibres develop, we shall be able to state more definitely their relations to the moral qualities of which man is so proud. Such are the main anatomical points associated with the erect carriage of the human race, and such are the fatcors which have given the race its present preeminence."

THE PROPER SHAPE OF SHOES.

WE quote below some of the most valuable paragraphs of a paper entitled "Practical Remarks on Shoes," read by Dr. Royal Whitman, of New York, before the Harvard Medical Society of that city. Dr. Whitman believes that nearly every foot that wears a shoe is more or less deformed, and he points out the way to a rational treatment of foot-leather. He says (as quoted in *The Medical News*, August 14):

"The object of the shoe is to cover and to protect the foot, not to deform it or to cause discomfort; therefore the one should correspond to the shape of the other. If the feet are placed side by

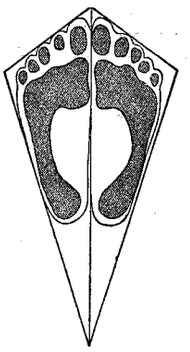

FIG. 1.—NORMAL FEET.

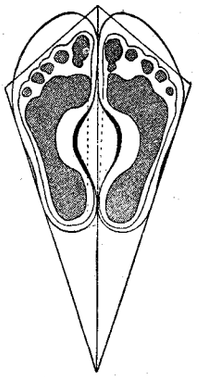

FIG. 2.—PROPER SOLES FOR NORMAL FEET.

side, the outline and the imprint of the soles will correspond to the accompanying diagram. The outline demonstrates the actual size and shape of the apposed feet, emphasized by enclosing them in straight lines. Thus, each foot appears to be somewhat triangular, being broad at the front and narrow at the heel. The imprint shows the area of bearing surface, and owing to the fact that but a small portion of the arched part of the foot rests upon the ground, it appears to be markedly twisted inward. The sole

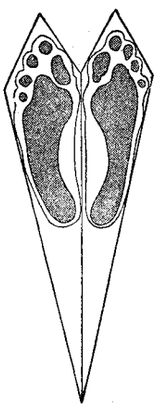

FIG. 3.—SHOEMAKER'S FEET.

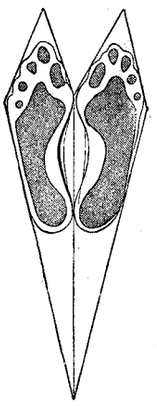

FIG. 4.—SHOEMAKER'S SOLES.

of the shoe, if it is to enclose and support the bearing surface, must also appear to be twisted inward in an exaggerated right or left pattern; it will be straight along the inner border, to follow the normal line of the great toe, and a wide outward sweep will be necessary in order to include the outline and thus to avoid compression of the outer border of the foot.

"I have found this statement of a self-evident fact and the demonstration of the true form of the foot to be almost an indispensable preliminary to an intelligent discussion of the relative merits of shoes, and, indeed, somewhat of a revelation to those who have thought of the foot only as it has been subordinated to the arbitrary and conventional standard of the shoemaker. This ideal, or shoemaker's foot, upon which lasts are fashioned, is much nar-

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rower than the actual foot; the great toe is not a powerful movable member, provided with active muscles, but is small and turns outward so that the forefoot is somewhat pyramidal in form, and turns upward as if to avoid the contact with the ground. This imaginary foot, drawn after the shape of the ordinary last, appears in the third diagram. Upon it the sole of the shoe has been indicated (Fig. 4), to contrast it with the shape of that necessary to include the outline of the normal foot. The actual foot is thus compressed laterally by the shoe until the stretching of the leather during the 'breaking-in' process allows it to overhang the sole, the great toe is forced outward, and, with its fellows, is compressed, distorted, and lifted off the ground by the rocker-shaped sole, so that normal function is reduced to the smallest limit. Thus, the foot, according to the age at which the reshaping process is begun and the constancy of the application, gradually approaches the ideal and fits the shoe."

Dr. Whitman tells us that the ordinary "square toe," which is popularly regarded as "a meritorious effort to follow nature," is not necessarily any better than the round toe, the chief thing to be desired being flatness of the sole, that it may serve as a proper support, and straightness of the inner edge, together with proper capacity of the upper to hold the foot without undue compression. He goes on to say:

"The physician will find many opportunities to select or to suggest the selection of the better from the worse type of shoes which are provided, even if no radical change is desired or attempted. In such selection, the breadth of the sole, the angle of outward deviation of the soles when the two are placed side by side, and the capacity of the upper-leather must be the determining points. . . . Nearly all adult feet are more or less deformed, and therefore better adapted to an improved than to a perfect shoe. Moreover, it is by the more extended use of the better type of shoe, such as is now made by the more intelligent shoemakers, that a general advance may be anticipated.

"It is encouraging to note that the foot, once allowed a certain freedom, resents most effectively a return to restriction and compression, and that the deformed foot shows a marked tendency toward improvement when a shoe is provided which allows the long disused muscles to exercise their function—a fact which is of great importance in the treatment of actual disability.

"The most effective work for reform can be accomplished by providing better shoes for children; and especially since one encounters inertia, rather than active resistance, most parents have suffered sufficiently to be willing to permit the child to wear a proper shoe, even tho it may offend their conception of beauty and symmetry. The inspection of children's feet shows that atrophy and compression begin at a very early age; and if protection might be assured during the period of rapid growth, serious distortion might be prevented.

"In conclusion, it is again urged that there can be but one standard upon which the shoe can be judged, and this standard is the undistorted foot; therefore the sole of the shoe, whether it be oblong or triangular, whether the tips be round or square, or whatever may be the minor variations, must be long enough and broad enough to support the foot, and the upper-leather must be capacious enough to contain it without compression of the toes. If one is interested in reform, he must find a shoemaker willing to make proper shoes for perfect feet, or, having ascertained the best type of the ready-made shoe, this only should be recommended. It may be assumed that manufacturers of the cheaper shoes are sensitive to changes in demand, and that with little effort on the part of physicians and others an improved, or even proper, shoe might be found on sale side by side with that of the conventional model, and for the same price.

"Reform must be made simple, it must be inexpensive and, in fact, involuntary to be effective. Gradually, however, it may be hoped that the shape of the natural foot will displace that of the conventional model, so that deformity may be recognized; then the fact that the foot must give distinction to the shoe, and not the shoe to the foot, will be established."

A NEW form of bicycle having the old form of cushion tire, but a pneumatic hub, has been invented by a machinist of Bethlehem, Pa., named Collins. According to a report of some trials in *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, it is more easy to ride than a pneumatic tire, and of course is puncture-proof.

Microscopy and Crime.—"A curious use of the microscope," says *The British and Colonial Druggist*, "was lately made in Prussia. A barrel of specie from the frontier arrived at Berlin, emptied of its precious contents and filled with sand. Professor Ehrenberg, the eminent chemist, was consulted on the subject, and immediately sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railway through which the barrel had passed, and by means of the blowpipe and the microscope identified the station from which the interpolated sand must have been taken. In due time the culprit was discovered to be one of the clerks at this station." Commenting on this story *The National Druggist* says: "If the annals of some of our larger insurance companies could become public, many more strange and striking illustrations of the value of the microscope in the detection of crime and identification of the criminals, than the above, could easily be furnished. The policy, however, of the managers of the secret investigations of these corporations is against giving publicity to the methods by which they so almost invariably discover the authors of frauds and crimes against them. They hold, and very justly so, that the publication of such methods serves only to put criminals on their guard, and unless compelled to do so by trials in open courts they carefully guard all knowledge of their procedures."

A Magnetic Derrick.—"It is known that for some time past electromagnets have been used at Woolwich for hoisting shells and for other purposes," says *Industries and Iron*, London. "It appears that these can be advantageously employed for handling plates in plate-mills. A recent installation of electromagnets for this purpose has proved remarkably successful. A primary difficulty was encountered in the circumstance of the magnets picking up too many plates at one time, as the magnetism was carried for some distance through the pile. The difficulty, however, was found to be readily overcome by a little dexterity on the part of the operator. After the magnet has been lowered on to a pile of plates, and several plates have been taken up together, the operator simply pulls the switch out, thereby breaking the current for an instant. By this operation one or two plates can be dropped off at each breaking of the current, sufficient residual magnetism remaining with the plates next to the magnet to hold them until the current is switched on again. The operation is continued until only one plate is attached. With double-pole magnets up to five tons can be safely handled, taking four amperes at 240 volts."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

RECENT microscopical investigation of steel rails by Professor Ledebur, described by him in *Stahl und Eisen*, are thus alluded to by *Industries and Iron*, London: "Experiments made by him went to prove that old rails as well as those used for only a short time had a surface layer of harder steel than the rest of the body. This layer, distinctly recognizable under a microscope, averaged about one hundredth of an inch in thickness, and when it was removed by filing the rail was brought to normal strength again. It would seem, therefore, that the continued use of a rail develops a thin layer of a very hard nature at the wearing surface, which can be removed by reheating. Should the surface show cracks, however, the rail can not be restored to its original strength."

AMBULANCE classes for sailors are now much encouraged in England. "The fact that the Merchant Shipping Act does not require vessels carrying under one hundred persons to carry a medical officer renders it very necessary," says *The Hospital*, "that some among the crew of smaller craft should know some of the simpler methods of treating accidents. The Trinity House offers silver badges to all their men who pass the test of the Ambulance Association, and classes are organized by the Shipmasters' Association and other institutions. A very large number of seamen avail themselves of the opportunities offered them to pass the examinations, and it is to the true interest of all shipowners to afford facilities to the men they employ to undergo such useful instruction."

IN a recent article on electrical traction, Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson says that the only system adapted for crowded city streets is the Vuilleumier system, in which the cars pick up their current from a series of contacts placed in the surface of the road. "This mode of operation by surface contacts," he says, "appears to offer the best solution of the problem of applying electric traction to our congested city streets. One thing is certain. No other system will be permanently adopted or allowed that does not provide absolute security to man and beast. From the moment that this end shall have been attained the future of rapid transit by electricity in our streets will be assured." The system thus advocated is used on a short line in Paris, but there is no example of it in this country.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS THERE AN EARLIER GOSPEL?

THE finding of the logia a few weeks ago assumes, under the critical examination of Prof. J. Rendell Harris, of Cambridge, England, importance of a much higher degree than was at first attributed to it. Professor Harris not only concludes that the antiquity of the document is demonstrated and that it records actual sayings of Jesus, but he considers that it carries us back behind the existing Gospel records to a source that contained more than they contain and from which they were probably derived. In other words, the logia are an indication of a Gospel or Gospels earlier and fuller than any of our canonical Gospels.

The existence of such earlier records has been inferred by some of the critics, notably Resch, from the variations in New-Testament readings and from the quotations of the early fathers. In Professor Harris's view these critics are now vindicated and their opponents, such as Lightfoot and Westcott, are overthrown on this point. Says Professor Harris (*Contemporary Review*, September):

"Here, for the first time, we are definitely introduced to a new stratum in the history of the evangelic literature, which may be only separated from the lowest stratum of the deposited tradition by the fact of a translation from Hebrew into Greek. That is to say, *We are behind the Gospels*. Once again the higher critics have turned out to be right and the conservatives wrong; for the latter have steadily ignored the existence of written documents underlying our canonical Gospels, while the former have recognized their existence, and have used the critical art to recover them. Yesterday there were no logia in the minds of the majority of English-speaking critics; to-day every one is talking logia. And when one reads over, in the light of the present discovery, the laborious attempts made by Westcott, in his 'History of the Canon,' to prove that the variations in the evangelical quotations of the fathers are not due to the use of extra-canonical sources, the conviction is overwhelming that he was defending an untenable position."

To establish the "extreme antiquity" of the logia, Professor Harris pays careful attention to logion number two, translated: "Unless ye fast to the world [literally: fast the world] ye shall not find the kingdom of God; and unless ye keep the Sabbath, ye shall not see the Father." (For the full Greek text of the logia, see LITERARY DIGEST, August 7). He finds that parallel expressons are used by Clement of Alexandria (Stromateis iii., p. 556), in which the expressions keeping the Sabbath and fasting to the world mean refraining from all sin on that day, fasting according to the law from base actions and according to the Gospel from wicked imaginations. The expressions must be taken mystically: "*they have nothing to do with fasting or keeping the Sabbath in the common sense.*" This is "the new fast" about which Justin speaks in his dialog with Trypho, and he uses the very same expression "sabbatize the Sabbath" (σαββατίσητε τὸν σάββατον) used in the logion. In the same expressions we may also trace the language of Peter (1 Peter, ii. 10) and of the teaching of the Apostles. After developing these facts, Professor Harris proceeds:

"We have now examined carefully into the meaning of this logion, and we have concluded it to be just as primitive as any of those of its companions that go under the name of canonical Gospel. The idea that it involved the obligation of fasting and Sabbath-keeping is the exact opposite of the truth.

"Now the effect of this discovery of the antiquity of the recovered matter upon the criticism of the Gospels can not fail to be great; for we find not only that we are behind the Gospels, but that *there was more in the sources of the Gospels than is conserved in the Gospels themselves*.

"The next thing that is clear is that we have to do with something more than an oral tradition preceding our Gospels. We shall prove this by actually recovering by critical methods the opening sentences of the *Ur-Evangelium*, in one at least of its primitive forms."

Professor Harris then proceeds to quote from Paul (Acts. xx. 35), Clement of Rome (Epistle, ch. xiii. and ch. xlvi.) and Polycarp (Epistle to the Philippians, ch. ii.) in which such expressions as "remember the words of the Lord Jesus, for thus he said," strongly suggest the repeated use in the logia of "Jesus says." From these coincidences he infers the opening sentence of the yet unrecovered Ur-Evangelium which he thinks preceded our Gospels. We quote him again:

"Here we have the same peculiarity—viz., a quotation of logia, not from our Gospels, with a prologue about the remembrance of what He said. And we have noticed the phenomenon four times. We conclude that it was the introductory formula of the book, which must have run something like this:

"'We ought to remember what things our Lord said in His teaching, for He said . . ."

and then probably follows the first logion.

"How ancient this collection must have been, if we find it quoted by Paul, by Clement of Rome, and by Polycarp!

"The critical importance of this attempt to restore the opening of a primitive collection of logia is very great. On the one hand, it gives us the suggestion of an earlier Gospel or Gospels than any of our existing volumes. On the other hand, it prevents our quoting Clement and Polycarp as attesting the antiquity of the canonical Gospels. And this means a possible lowering of our idea of the antiquity of the extant Synoptists. We conclude, moreover, from a study of the variants in the recovered logia that there is reason to believe not only in the existence of much precanonical evangelic matter, but also (we refer especially to the reading, 'a city *built* on a hill,' in the seventh *Logion*, whose origin Resch divined so acutely) in the influence that the extra-evangelic documents have had on the transmission of the text of the canonical Gospels."

CONFESSION OF A LIBERAL LAYMAN OF FRANCE.

RECENTLY the ex-President of France, Paul Casimir-Périer, was cremated in Paris. He was a typical representative of the educated Frenchmen who, born and raised in the Roman Catholic Church, have broken with that communion and developed a creed each for himself. He had prepared a confession to suit his case, and this is fairly indicative of the tendency of the religious thought of a large body of his compatriots who have gone their own way in religious matters. This confession, which has been widely published in the religious press of Europe, reads as follows:

"It is my wish that my funeral shall take place without any distinction by Catholic or orthodox Protestant ceremonies. I am deeply convinced that all exclusive religious dogmas are the product of lamentable superstition and are a plague of mankind. With a fervent faith I believe in a good, a just, and a loving God, whose secrets are unsearchable, but none of whose secrets insult the reason and outrage the conscience which He has given us. I believe in the immortality of the soul, in human responsibility, and accordingly in human liberty of action.

"I believe that true piety consists in active love, in obedience to duty, in the submission to and reverence for the divine law which has been written in our hearts. In this, too, according to my view, consists the only genuine kind of prayer. In Christ, looked at purely in the light of the pure Gospel, I love and venerate the most perfect and the most lovable of all the creatures that have come into the world, the most exalted and in every respect the most perfect model for mankind in morality and religion.

"Filled with these feelings and full of abhorrence for all hypocrisy, it is not my wish that my body should be used for the glorification or benefit of any of the exclusive churches.

"Religion will always be found only where superstition has disappeared. Therefore it is my determination that whosoever

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accompanies my mortal remains shall not do so for the purpose of exhibiting superstition, which would not honor my immortal soul.

"It is my will that a request be made for a liberal Protestant pastor to conduct my funeral services in a plain and simple manner and to free this ceremony of every appearance of vulgar materialism. In accompanying the remains of a human being who accuses himself of having loved the good more than having done it, to their last resting-place, he will not fail, I am sure, in my name to admonish my friends to do better, and, to quote a noble expression, 'to make death serviceable to the living.'

"Should it happen—a thing which I expect—that it is found impossible to find a pastor who will conduct my funeral in such a plain and purely secular manner,' I enjoin it upon one of my friends to declare loudly and clearly the principles of the faith in which I have lived and died. My remains are to be placed by the side of my beloved daughter. My body is to be taken to the grave in a wagon and at the lowest possible cost. Only a few flowers can be placed upon my coffin, and I direct my wife to give to the poor of Paris the sum of money that a secular funeral of the first class would cost. At the time when the procession is ready to move, the officiating pastor or one of my friends or relatives will read this present document to the assembly.

"Given in Paris, in full consciousness and after ripe deliberation, altho not in the best of physical health, August 12, 1873.

"PAUL CASIMIR PÉRIER.

"Confirmed June 11, 1890."

STILL DISCUSSING B. FAY MILLS.

THE discussion concerning the doctrinal attitude of Rev. B. Fay Mills has assumed a new and still more interesting phase since Mr. Mills has given out through the columns of several Congregational papers a more extended and more explicit statement defining his present theological position (see LITERARY DIGEST, September 18).

In their comments on this statement a number of the religious papers complain of its lack of definiteness. Thus *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) dwells upon this point. It says:

"There is a want of explicitness in Mr. Mills's statement of his doctrinal position which makes it difficult to decide precisely here he stands. He says that the 'old-school theology' has always seemed to him 'unnatural and immoral,' that he has sympathized with the views of such men as Maurice and Bushnell; that he is inclined to accept most of the conclusions and hypotheses of what might be called modern thought concerning the unity of the universe, the development of the world, and the progressive character of revelation. He writes: 'The older orthodox theories have ceased to interest me, except from an historical standpoint;' and that he is 'especially in harmony with the avowed Unitarian platform of the "religion of Jesus" as summed up in love to God and man.' All this is very indefinite. . . .

"One of the statements in the letter of Mr. Mills supplies matter for serious thought. He writes: 'I have been assured by leaders in the Presbyterian and Congregational churches that they hold practically the same opinions' (as those he has just announced), 'and that they regard it their duty to stay where they are until the whole church is leavened or the authorities "come themselves to fetch" them out.' We hope there has been some misunderstanding in this exchange of opinions, and that the leaders in orthodox churches still hold the essential, distinctive, and vital truths of the Word of God."

The New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) says that Mr. Mills's attempt to define his theological position seems "like an effort to define the indefinite." It speaks of his attitude as an unfortunate one, and says that judged by his utterances, "he ought to seek fellowship with the Unitarians." *The Observer* then proceeds to say:

"Mr. Mills has come to no sudden decision. Doctrinally, he has for several years been modifying his theories. We do not doubt this, but when he says, 'I never in my evangelistic work preached the old-school theology, which has always seemed to me unnatural and immoral,' we are at a loss to understand just what he means. There was a time when he preached to men of sin, and told them that none but Jesus the crucified, through the virtue of His atonement, could do helpless sinners good. That surely was old-school theology. Evangelical ministers invited him to their pulpits and served under him as a leader in evangelistic campaigns, and evangelical Christians contributed hundreds of dollars a week to him as their free-will offerings for his services, because they all believed he held the evangelical theory concerning man's ruin by the fall, redemption by Christ crucified, and regeneration by the Holy Ghost. If he did not so believe in years past, he is open to a very serious charge. If he did so believe, but does not do so now, he is on a down grade, the end of which, whether he reaches it or is providentially checked in his career, is skepticism."

Christian Work (undenom., New York) quotes from Mr. Mills's letter of explanation, and makes this comment:

"Without going into any further analysis of Mr. Mills's plans, purposes, and preferences, it seems very clear that Mr. Mills is out of sympathy with the tenets of the Presbyterian and the Congregational faith—in short, with what is known as evangelical belief. Instead, therefore, of stating his position to his presbytery and his Congregational Association, and putting the burden of action upon them, it would seem a far better way for Mr. Mills to ask leave to withdraw from each ecclesiastical body. This will be the quietest, and, it would seem, the best way of settling the matter. Mr. Mills is very much in earnest in holding to his belief, but not more so than are Presbyterians and Congregationalists in holding to their doctrines. He has by his own statement placed himself outside Presbyterian and Congregational doctrine, and it would be far better that he should quietly withdraw and go on with his work in his own way. And this we trust he will do. In this way Mr. Mills will relieve himself from criticism, and the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations from the necessity of initiating proceedings against him."

The Standard (Baptist, Chicago) refers to Mr. Mills's statement in the following language:

"The spirit of Mr. Mills's communication is sincere and manly. He is neither apologetic nor defiant. The only feeling in regard to his case, on the part of most Christian people, will be one of regret that a man of so evidently Christian spirit finds himself no longer able to speak confidently of the fundamental Christian verities, and hence inevitably cuts himself off from the large usefulness which has been his in the past."

The Watchman (Baptist, Boston) says that Mr. Mills's statement is "hardly definite enough to afford a sufficient basis for comment," but taken in "its least opprobrious meaning" it thinks that Mr. Mills's language implies that he is "in serious doubt as to the supernatural character and work of Jesus." *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) concludes a brief summary of Mr. Mills's views with the sentence: "Religion without faith is rather a vanishing quantity." *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) says that it agrees with several of its contemporaries in wishing that Mr. Mills had made a clearer expression of his theological views, and adds:

"We fear that he has not escaped the confusion into which many generous minds appear to fall of thinking a definite denominational position inconsistent with the broadest toleration and the noblest service."

Under the editorial heading "The Equivocal Spirit and Attitude of B. Fay Mills," *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) devotes nearly three columns to the consideration of Mr. Mills's past history, his present attitude, and his plans. It speaks of the delight with which it hailed Mr. Mills's appearance as an evangelist and the high hopes it entertained of his success. But it became obvious, *The Advocate* says, as the years went on, that the evangelist was undergoing a serious change both in spirit and teaching, a change to which *The Advocate* called Mr.

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Mills's attention more than a year ago. As to his present attitude, *The Advocate* says.

"It is a common charge that when a man belonging to a party or church changes his principles those whom he leaves denounce him. Before he departed they honored and praised him. When he changes they discover that he has all along been weak in mind or questionable in morals. Certainly, often there is some ground for the charge. But in the case of Mr. Mills, for more than four years we have discerned that he was as 'salt that has lost its savor,' and have from time to time, when the facts required it, directed public attention to his changes and inconsistencies."

As to Mr. Mills's statement that he "would not dogmatize, either in affirmation or denial, concerning the Scriptures, the supernatural character and work of Jesus, or the mysteries of the world to come," *The Advocate* says that it "must appal many of those who credit him with leading them to Christ." With reference to Mr. Mills's declaration in regard to his possible continuance in the fellowship of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, *The Advocate* says:

"If, on his own statement, Presbyterianism can retain Mr. Mills, that denomination, which has stood valiantly for orthodoxy, will take a long stride away from the principles and the spirit for which, and by which, its heroic founders wrought and died.

"St. John says: 'They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us.' This as yet is not quite fulfilled in Mr. Mills. His case is rather that of such a person with his portmanteau packed, standing upon the threshold, pausing to see whether the privilege of making journeys into the enemy's camp and back again at his own wayward will, will be granted to him."

IS THE PRESS UNFAIR TO THE CLERGY?

ACCORDING to *The Interior*, the daily press is habitually unfair to the clergy, individually and as a class. It specially charges that the papers are fond of making unjust attacks on ministers, of printing sensational reports about them, and of manufacturing interviews with them. Among other instances of these things it gives the following:

"Probably there are few ministers in our States who have as uniformly defended the press as Dr. De Witt Talmage. In some of his most popular lectures he has paid the dailies praise which appeared to many little less than fulsome, and yet when one reporter started the false report that he had been dismissed ignominiously from his pulpit in Washington it was copied from Maine to Texas; and, notwithstanding its prompt denial by the Doctor and his friends, comparatively few journals have published the contradiction. A few years ago in one of our Western cities one of our Presbyterian ministers, endeavoring to stop the vulgar exhibitions given in that city upon Sunday night at the principal opera-house, was set upon by a combination in which the entire Associated Press became involved through a lying reporter. Altho the falsehoods were exposed, not more than two or three papers made any attempt to atone for the scurrilities indulged in, and these only after being referred to the statutes bearing upon the financial aspects of criminal libel.

"One of our city clergymen was called upon recently 'for the facts in the case' of some local disturbance. He gave them courteously; and the reporter, finding them not of a sensational character, suppressed them entirely and invented his own statement, which appeared the next morning; an account of the affair which was false from start to finish and known to be false when printed.

"Most strange of all, many of the managing editors of the daily papers are gentlemen of correct habits in private life, while without the semblance of a conscience in their public career. The ministers upon whom they encourage their reporters to make attacks for the sake of the sensation to follow, are ofttimes their personal friends. They meet them constantly in social circles and public functions, and know them to be men of high character and fine personal attainments; nevertheless, for the sale of the paper they must submit to abuse and misrepresentation without end and without redress.

"For there is no redress under our present laws. A friend of ours who in a late sermon made some reference to municipal affairs was astonished to find the next day that the principal paper in the city made him attack various public officials by name. He called at the office for a correction; and he was told that the paper 'had it in' for these officials, and it would not be politic in him to insist upon the public correction of any report the journal might see fit to give of his sermon! This state of affairs, universal in American cities, exists nowhere outside of the States. To attempt to correct it through the courts, as the laws now are, is to add bankruptcy to loss of reputation. There is scarcely a prominent minister in our country who has not suffered from the wilful and intentional perversion of his words and his intents; and he realizes after his first attempts at redress that there is no redress."

In commenting on this *The Evangelist* makes the somewhat remarkable charge that this unjust treatment is caused by anti-Protestant feeling on the part of Roman Catholic editors. It says:

"*The Interior* utters a strong indictment against the daily press under the caption, 'The Clergy and the Press.' It should have specified, however, that only our Protestant ministers are treated thus outrageously—and, it so happens, not seldom at the hands of Roman Catholic reporters!"

No evidence is given by *The Interior* in support of this assertion.

POLYGAMY AND MISSIONARY WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WHICH is the most difficult problem that meets the European missionary dealing with South African tribes? This was the question asked of the Right Rev. John Wale Hicks, bishop of Bloemfontein, whose diocese is considerably larger than Great Britain, for it extends over Basutoland, the whole of the Orange Free State, British Bechuanaland, and Griqualand West. The natives of Basutoland are a superior race, tho without any definite religion, except for customs which have a quasi-religious sanction, such as ancestor-worship. The bishop had declared that many peculiar problems confront the missionaries, and a representative of *The Humanitarian* (London) solicited particulars. From the account in the September issue we quote as follows:

"Were it not for the marriage question—in other words, polygamy,—the task of the Christian missionary would be comparatively easy; altho I do not, perhaps, go so far as some missionaries who maintain that if only some concessions concerning this matter could be made, the whole Basuto nation would speedily become Christian, at least in name. However, this point has never been seriously considered, for we are all agreed that we can enter into no truce with polygamy. Unfortunately, the habit of polygamy has been for a long time part of the national life of the people, and not only are their social customs bound up with it, but the man who is unfortunate enough to have only one wife is thought less of than his fellows. Thus among the Basuto it is the custom to begin with one wife, and then, as the man gets wealthier and more important, to take another,—the chief or first wife sometimes even urging him to do this in order that she may have less to do. You can easily imagine the complications brought about by this state of things. Now we have made it a rule that no native who has been a polygamist is accepted as a catechumen until he has already lived for two years with only one wife. We allow him, however, to choose which of his wives he will retain.'

"'Then you do not consider the order of precedence?'

"'No, but of course he is bound to provide for those whom he puts away. Polygamy brings us face to face with very difficult problems. Thus, only the chief wife is admitted by us as a catechumen; but, in certain circumstances, cases have been submitted to the bishop in which exceptions have been made, and a

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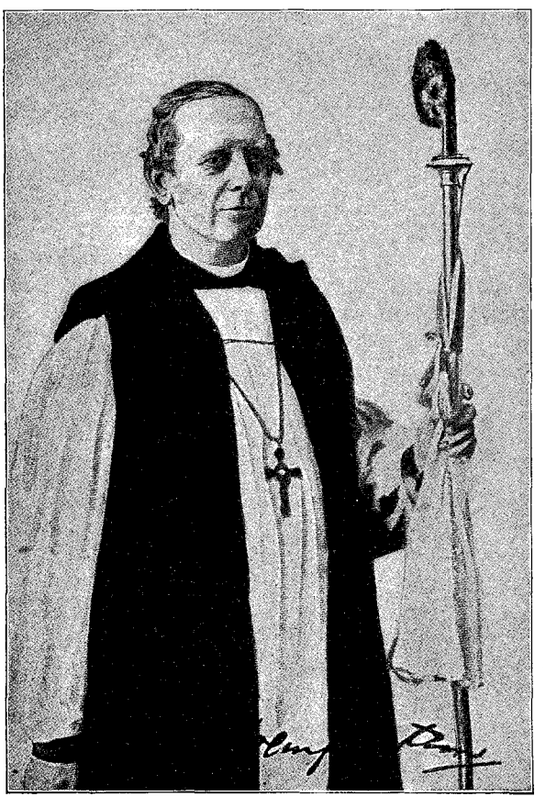
woman nominally the second or third wife of a man has yet been accepted. Each wife has often her own separate house and establishment, and looks after her own children. Thus, the older wives are sometimes wives only in name. These are sometimes formally released by the husband, and then may be admitted as catechumens. Still, I repeat, the whole question bristles with difficulties. It is the great stumbling-block in the way of the spread of the Christian religion.'"

As a matter of fact, the native women do not willingly submit to polygamy, and a great deal of bitterness is engendered by it. Chiefs often bestow their wives upon friends, and the result is



BISHOP OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

chafing and rebellion among the women. Christianity is doing much to raise their condition. The Bishop continues:

"The condition of women in many of the tribes is one of great degradation. I need hardly say that girls are brought up with no end in life but that of marriage. It has occurred that a young Christian girl who has been brought up in our schools, and baptized with, of course, the full consent of her father, has come to the missionary and announced: 'I am come to say good-by. My father has married me to a man who lives a good distance off. The cattle for the marriage are already paid, and I shall never see you again.' Of course this simply means that the father has broken his word of honor, but the missionary can do nothing but protest vigorously; and if the girl is marrying near another missionary center there is some hope, particularly if she is her future husband's first wife, that she may be kept in the fellowship of the church. But it is impossible to describe all the curious and complicated native customs that militate against the Christianizing of South African natives. Thus, neither a father nor a mother has the right to make their first-born child a Christian, and a missionary can not baptize such an infant brought to him by its own Christian parents, unless the promise of the grandfather, to whom the child legally belongs, to bring up the child as a Christian, has been obtained. Still, the people in Basutoland, where there are a quarter of a million natives, seem to feel no animosity toward Christianity, and altho the women are practically in slavery, they have considerable influence and control over their children."

Witchcraft and necromancy may be said to take the place of religion among the natives. Sorcerers exercise great power and are consulted about everything, even matters of life and death. They owe their power to their knowledge of drugs and their effect. The skin of the crocodile is used by the medicine-men as a charm against disease. Each tribe has some object of reverence, the Basuto's being the crocodile. There is but a faint notion of a Supreme Being.

The native population is increasing instead of diminishing. The half-caste people scarcely know whether they are Christians or not, and the converted frequently relapse into heathenism. Asked whether there is much work for the missionaries, the Bishop said:

"'Certainly, if they are the right kind of men—not otherwise. Those who feel called to a missionary life should certainly know something of some handicraft. My clergy are often stationed in isolated places where they have everything to do for themselves. Indeed, there is scarcely a quality useful at home which is not doubly so in South Africa. We want not only practical, sensible men, but also cultivated and educated men, for the number of settlers is increasing; and often the same missionary ministers to the natives and to the resident magistrate and other highly educated Englishmen. South Africa offers splendid openings for any energetic young Englishman who has a definite profession. Again, skilled artisans are always in demand. A great part of my interest is centered on the English settlers. They are scattered over vast districts of country, and much of my time is spent in making journeys among them, holding confirmations and other services in the farmhouses, or other available places. It is touching to see with what pleasure they welcome me. There is only one railroad through the Orange Free State, so that many of these journeys are taken by me and by my chaplain in a Cape cart. . . . Several of the best clergy in the diocese have been and are married men. But the life in some of the missions is rough, and not quite suitable for the average English lady. Also, the stipends are mostly very small. Of course women can play a very important part in such a diocese as mine, and much has been achieved by the Sisterhood. There are seventeen sisters, all English-born but one, and she is the daughter of a clergyman who came from England. They have a branch at Kimberley, which comprises rescue work, but their most important work is that of conducting high-schools for girls. These schools are making their influence for good felt in the country.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. RICHARD S. STORRS, who has resigned the presidency of the American Board of Foreign Missions, after a service of ten years in that position, says: "My reason for resigning is that I think it is time that I was relieved. I am now seventy-six years old, an age when a man thinks he is entitled to take things more easily."

AT the Seamen's Bethel at Douglas, on the Isle of Man, a few Sundays ago, the gospel was read in Gaelic, the hymns sung in Manx, prayer offered in Welsh, and the sermon preached in English. On the previous Sunday the Lord's prayer was said in Cornish, "a language the last speaker of which died in the early years of this century."

The Church Times (England), in a leading article entitled "Who are the Wesleyans?" informs its readers that Dr. Rigg and Mr. H. P. Hughes have no more right to be called Wesleyans than the Archbishop of Canterbury to be called a Sandemanian, and asserts that if John Wesley could revisit the scene of his labors he would be an Anglo-Catholic.

THE number of medical missionaries in missionary-fields is 460, an increase of 122 in five years. Of these, 168 are in China, 165 in India, 44 in Africa, 34 in Syria and Turkey, and a smaller number in each of nearly a score of other countries. More than 340 are males and about one third of that number females. The United States has 246 in the field, Great Britain 174, Canada 21. The American Presbyterians lead with a total of 71; the American Methodists follow with 55; the C. M. S. comes next with 49; the American Board with 35; and the American Baptists and Free Church of Scotland with 32 and 21 respectively.

THE New York *Christian Advocate* says: "Methodism, planted from this country, has now been on the continent of Europe forty-eight years. According to a painstaking correspondent, we have now, in total, 54,553 professing adherents. Our gain in Europe by the regular means during the past year, calculated from conference to conference, has been 3,779 members and probationers. Besides these, 3,300 Wesleyan members have affiliated with German (American) Methodism, making a total gain of 7,097. No doubt the presence of Bishop Goodsell in Europe, for fifteen months in close touch, has had much to do with the coherence and unusual gain of the church, as well as the happy adjustment of the union between the Wesleyans and our own body."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

MUST ENGLAND DESTROY THE GERMAN EMPIRE?

THERE are not in Europe two countries that seem to hate each other more than England and Germany. The two governments are less inclined to quarrel than the people. This mutual dislike has now risen to such an extent that English papers say in so many words: "Germany must be destroyed. The sooner England attacks her, the better it will be for Great Britain and for civilization." We condense the following from a long article in the London *Saturday Review:*

Bismarck has long since recognized what at length the people of England are beginning to understand, that England and Germany must come to blows over the right to levy from the whole world the tribute of commerce. England, with her long history of successful aggression, and convinced that in pursuing her own interests she is spreading light among nations dwelling in darkness, and Germany, with lesser will-force but keener intelligence, compete in every corner of the globe. A million petty disputes build up the greatest cause of war the world has ever seen. If Germany were extinguished to-morrow, there is not an Englishman in the world who would not be the richer the day after to-morrow. Nations have fought for years over a city or a right of succession; must they not fight for £200,000,000 of commerce? William the Witless is bringing the war closer, and England is the only country that could fight Germany without risk and without doubt of the issue. A few days, and the German ships would be at the bottom of the sea or in convoy to English ports; Hamburg and Bremen, the Kiel Canal, and the Baltic ports would lie under the guns of England, waiting for the indemnity to be settled. All we would have to do then would be to say to France and Russia: "Seek some compensation. Take inside Germany whatever you like; you can have it." France and Russia certainly will not lift a hand to save Germany. The war is inevitable and England's best hope of prosperity. The presumption of the German Emperor has brought Germany to a pretty pass.

In the opinion of *The Spectator*, France and Russia would make mincemeat of the powers forming the Triple Alliance, if they were sure that England would not interfere. *The Spectator* informs the Dual Alliance that they are welcome to help themselves to any part of Germany and Austria, and even of Italy, if that power does not know which side of its bread is buttered. We quote as follows:

"There has been an attempt on the part of the German Emperor to get up coalition against England. It has failed, but at the same time France and Russia have tried to use the incident to get some sort of assurance that England will not, when the great war comes, join the Triple Alliance. That is a maneuver natural enough under the circumstances. As far as Germany is concerned we see no sort of reason why England should refuse to give an assurance that we shall not side with her. The policy pursued toward us by Germany during the last few years forfeits all claim on her part to our consideration. . . . We could not allow Italy to be partitioned or destroyed. Probably we might find means of protecting Italy without protecting the Triple Alliance. In case of war we might offer Italy a complete and absolute guaranty if she would leave the Triple Alliance. If Italy refused to do that we must, of course, leave her to take her chance. But in all probability she would not show any such obstinacy. The offer of immunity from the risks of war would probably be irresistible. Possibly, however, it will be said that Italy would be bound in honor to stand by Germany and Austria. We do not think that need be a very serious difficulty."

To these opinions, as expressed in influential English papers, the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, replies, in the main, as follows:

The English themselves acknowledge that it is impossible for them to compete in the arts of peace with us and hope to be victorious. Hence their threats of war, their brutal untruths, their attacks upon the Emperor. These latter especially annoy the Germans, as such attacks are an insult to the whole nation. Englishmen evidently do not realize that William II. has his people at his back. The English will, however, find to their cost that nations, as well as individuals, must show some consideration to others. That Germany is more likely to have the support of the Triple Alliance in an Anglo-German struggle, goes without saying. But Germany does not depend upon this. She is used to fight her own battles, and with her own men. Since the time has passed away when the enemies of Germany could obtain German troops, Germany may look hopefully to the future, tho she should refrain from underrating an enemy. England, however, will find it to her advantage to think twice ere she enters upon an Anglo-German campaign. In war, victory is never assured till after the battle, and England has not such a crushing superiority of men, guns, and wealth that prosperity is as certain to follow a war against Germany as a petty expedition against naked savages.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's paper, declares that Germany does not and can not reasonably wish to destroy England by leading a coalition against her. Germany prefers peace, as she hopes to get the best of her rival in the struggle for industrial and commercial supremacy. It is of no advantage to Germany if France takes Egypt and Russia takes India. Hence a war will never be of Germany's seeking.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AS ENFANT TERRIBLE.

FERDINAND of Coburg, Prince of Bulgaria, the *enfant terrible* of the Balkan, has given the world to understand that he is tired of being "bossed" by everybody. Nominally Bulgaria is a vassal state of Turkey; in reality her foreign affairs are directed by the concert of Europe. Prince Ferdinand, however, aims at independence and would be a king like his neighbors in Servia and Rumania, and since the powers will not grant his wish, he will endeavor to obtain its realization through the Sultan. His premier, Stoilof, began by insulting Austria, whose Government inquired into the murder of an Austrian singer. Stoilof said the Austrians had best sweep before their own door. Plenty of crimes in Austria are not explained, among them the death of Crown Prince Rudolf. Prince Ferdinand refused to make adequate reparation for these insulting remarks of his henchman, and the Austrians are very wroth. The *Pester Lloyd* says:

"The Imperial Government must be commended for its promptitude in withdrawing our diplomatic agent for an indefinite period, during which his duties will be attended to by a secretary of inferior rank. The men in power in Bulgaria will now, we hope, learn better manners. A government that would have recognition from Europe must at least adopt the manners of Europeans. If the Bulgarians act like the gambler who, when caught cheating, yelled 'Kick me out, I am only a journeyman tailor,' confident that the gentlemen would think it beneath them to do more than throw him out,—if the Bulgarian Government act like that, they must expect to be treated like the tailor."

But Prince Ferdinand still "makes faces" at Austria. His conduct while at Constantinople is graphically described by *The Saturday Review* as follows:

" 'Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?' said the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople to Prince Ferdinand. 'No, sir,' replied the prince; 'I do not bite my thumb at you, sir; but I bite my thumb, sir.' The prince, when on that famous visit to the Sultan, was very sore at the snubbing he had received from Austria, so instead of calling at the Austrian Embassy and leaving his card, he sent it by the porter of the Russian Embassy. But the Austrian Ambassador went one better and sent his card in return to the prince by post. It was a rather a childish display of pique, but it is not surprising that Prince Ferdinand felt very

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sore. Vienna and St. Petersburg are in the habit of treating him like a naughty child, and it was very hard upon him that, snubbed on all sides, he had as the last resort to bid for the favor of the Sultan, just when he had been meditating a declaration of independence for Bulgaria."

Prince Ferdinand has tried many expedients to make friends among those stronger than himself; he had his son christened Roman Catholic to please the Pope and Roman Catholic Austria, and Greek Orthodox to please the Holy Synod and Russia. Failing to obtain the desired foothold with these powers, he has now, so it is announced, determined to adopt the customs of Oriental potentates, as more befitting his position as a vassal of the Sultan, whom he would propitiate. Premier Stoilof, according to the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, explains this decision as follows:

"If we would forestall a revolution, we must reckon with the feeling and wishes of the Bulgarian people, and these point to Turkey. Of Europe we expect no longer anything to our advantage. The prince first hoped for support from Vienna, then from Russia; in neither case have Bulgarian wishes been fulfilled. Bulgaria, therefore, can only gain through her vassalage to Turkey, and this led the prince to visit Turkey. He has behaved as a vassal to the Sultan, and won over public opinion in Turkey. The Bulgarian desires regarding Macedonia will be fulfilled. In a conflict with Servia and Rumania Turkey will support her vassal. We have ceased to humble ourselves before Europe. Prince Ferdinand would rather kiss the hand of the Sultan than humble himself before the ministers of the European powers."

This has caused much consternation among the English Radicals. *The Westminster Gazette* says, in effect:

What? Kiss the bloody hand? If there is anything we thought impossible it is that the Bulgarian ruler could obtain the support of his people by smiling before the Sultan. The whole history of the Bulgarian atrocities arises before us at the thought. We expected Bulgaria, with Servia and Macedonia, to join Greece! This is a severe lesson to England. It appears, then, that there is no real anti-Turkish sentiment among the Bulgarians or other Christians of the Balkans. We always thought that those people, having been pillaged and massacred by thousands, would not take the hand of Abdul the Damned. England must learn to understand that she can not count upon Christian solidarity against the Turks, not even upon strong antipathy against the worst of Turkish rulers.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* points out that England has always exaggerated the massacres for her own purposes, but that Abdul Hamid has introduced many reforms she has ignored. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks that Prince Ferdinand, whether he has his people with him in this matter or not, makes a mistake in arousing all Europe against him. Certain it is that the still powerful Stambulof party does not agree with the prince, for the *Swoboda*, Sofia, declares that Austria must demand satisfaction for the insults offered her, and that the people of Bulgaria "do not admire a prince who surrounds his throne with assassins." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Bulgaria will not get her independence. She was never further away from it. For the world now knows how friendship is rewarded in Bulgaria. When Russia opposed her, Austria protected her. It was Austria that curbed the Sultan in his designs upon Bulgaria, and it was for the sake of Austria that Russia and the powers forgave the prince's intrigues. Gratitude comes in the shape of insults, which the prince does not even disavow publicly."

The Speaker, London, says:

"M. Stoiloff hinted at a possible Turco-Bulgarian alliance against Roumania and Servia, tho the King of Rumania is now the devoted friend of the Sultan, and the population of Servia is as anti-Austrian as M. Stoiloff himself. It is difficult to feel anything but disgust at the policy thus outlined, but it points to a new and very real danger arising out of the unfortunate restoration of Turkish prestige. The German Emperor's denunciation of 'would-be disturbers of European peace' may turn out to fit the Balkan states, after all."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWS.

AS usual since the retirement of Bismarck, the return of the European editor from his summer vacation has been manifesting itself in a fine crop of Bismarck interviews—genuine and spurious. One of those declared spurious appeared in the *Gaulois*, Paris, in which the old chancellor is represented to have said that Germany would rue her anti-English policy, since neither France nor Russia would be very willing to save Germany from England's wrath. For this, Bismarck was promptly praised in England as one whose vision is not dimmed by age, *The Times*, *The Standard*, *The Spectator*, *The Speaker*, and *The Saturday Review* all having extended editorials on the interview.

Of genuine Bismarck interviews the most important was one with the Italian writer Evangelisti, who reported it in the *Tribuna*, Rome. We quote as follows:

"Thanking the journalist for the greeting he brought from Crispi, of whose political ability he has a very high opinion, he remarked that Crispi, rightly or wrongly, did not pay sufficient attention to the devil's kitchen called the Italian Parliament. He then asked if the Italians are, on the whole, as solidly united as the Germans. The interviewer replied:

"'There are still in Paris a few rich Neapolitan families who feed their vanity by playing at exile, and call the Conde di Caserta our exalted master, our prince by the grace of God. (Bismarck laughed aloud at this.) Then there is the Pope, who can not forget the loss of his temporal power, tho your highness has done something toward it.'

"'You mean by the arbitration in the Caroline Islands' question? Home politics influenced me in that case. How could I have got out of the difficulty except by arbitration? By a bombardment of Spanish ports? Many people urged me to adopt this course. But I thought that we would only spend a hundred millions to sow new hatred and new strife. After due deliberation I decided to ask the Pope. Leo XIII. is a very sensible man.'

"I mentioned the social problem.

"'Huh!' said the Prince, 'the social problem! It makes all governments shiver. They feel like I did as a boy when about to jump in the water. I have always been a strong swimmer, but always needed a strong effort to jump into cold water. The social problem could have been solved with the help of the police at one time, but now it may have to be solved with the help of the military.'

"Speaking of African matters, the Prince said: 'England acts very giddy at the Cape of Good Hope; she seems to have forgotten the lesson which the Dutch of the Transvaal taught her, yet these Dutch are very numerous in all the British possessions there. They are good shots, too. I believe that the future of the Cape is more likely to be in the hands of the Dutch-speaking population than of the English-speaking peoples.'"

The Italian was highly astonished at the wealth of detailed information possessed by Bismarck regarding countries outside his own. He asked if there is any difference in the military abilities of northern and southern Italians. Evangelisti replied:

"'Your Highness, the Neapolitan soldiers which were scattered like bees at the battle of Antrodoco in 1821 and at Velletri in 1849 are of the same stock with the Neapolitans who, under Charles V., captured Francis I. at the battle of Pavia and fought so bravely for the French in Spain and Russia.'

"'Yes, yes,' said Bismarck, 'it's all a question of moral strength, of discipline and good leadership.' Being told of the Sicilian artillerymen who, refusing to surrender, were cut down at their guns at Adua, he remarked: 'It is always war that brings out the best points in a man, the qualities upon which states are founded.'"

The conversation was carried on in French, as the Italian did not speak German well, and the Prince "never got beyond rudimentary lessons in Italian."

In another interview, with the editor of the *Zukunft*, Berlin, the Prince mentioned his relations to Empress Augusta, wife of Emperor William I., with much bitterness:

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"This high-placed lady has done much to ruin my nervous system. She was always dabbling in politics. Once a plan was concocted in her palace to make her regent of Prussia instead of her husband, since the then Prince of Prussia was supposed to be unpopular. I told Vincke I would have him arrested as a traitor if he dared to make such a proposal in Parliament. Well, he didn't. When the Princess became Queen and Empress we did not get along any better. She was for everything French and Catholic, and her clique continually agitated against me at court. This ladies' war of many years has hurt my health more than all the open battles of Parliament and the diplomatic service."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO WHOM IS A MONARCH RESPONSIBLE?

AT a banquet held after the unveiling of the statute of William I., at Coblenz, William II. said:

"The great emperor regarded himself as the chosen tool of the Lord when he mounted the steps of the throne. He has left to us all, and especially to us princes, a bright jewel which we must preserve: Kingship by the grace of God, with its heavy duties, its never-ending toils and labors, with its awful responsibility, from which no man, no minister, no house of parliament, can release the prince."

As the Germans are in the habit of examining carefully every word uttered by their ruler, this expression of the Emperor's belief in his divine mission has caused much comment, especially as it is a repetition in substance of former speeches. With very few exceptions the German press hold that the Emperor is responsible to the people as well as to God, especially in political matters, since the people exercised that influence over their princes which led to the creation of the empire in 1870. On the whole, however, criticism is much more moderate than on former similar occasions. The Socialist *Vorwärts* says the Emperor "would find his heavy responsibility much easier to bear if he never did anything but execute the wishes of the people." The Catholic *Volks-Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The expression by the grace of God is excellent if it is meant in the sense of the catechism, viz.: that we all are what we are through divine grace, having no virtue or merit of our own. But if the Emperor used the expression politically we would remind him that William I. was the very man to destroy the Legitimist principle, for he dethroned the King of Hannover and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Nassau."

The Agrarian *Tages Zeitung* says: "We are all, by the grace of God, called upon to work for the welfare of our country." The National-Liberal *National Zeitung* says:

"The Emperor's words can not well be connected with the rumor that certain plans shall be carried out in spite of the Parliament. But what is their meaning? It is true enough, of course, that no one can relieve a prince of his responsibility to his Maker. But he only shares this with every other who has some responsibility, big or little, according to the nature of his work. Certain it is that no minister, no parliament, may do what they think is wrong. They are responsible as well to history and to the people for their actions."

The Liberal *Vossische* can not discover any reason for this excitement about the speech, since the possibility of absolutist rule does not exist in Germany. The paper says:

"The very words which are being criticized show that the Emperor has a high conception of his duties and promises, which he will never violate. And this renders impossible any attempt to introduce absolutism, in Prussia as well as in the empire. For in his speech from the throne, July 27, 1888, Emperor William II. said: 'Far be it from me to shake the confidence of our people in our established laws by aiming at an extension of the prerogatives of the crown. . . . I am of opinion that our constitution contains a satisfactory and just division of power among the different authorities in the state. Because I believe this, and not only because I promised to do so, I will defend and preserve the constitution.' These words, we think, are sufficient to banish all foolish fears of a *coup d'état*. Let the people express their wish so clearly at the polls that those 'reformers' who demand a violation of the constitution are silenced."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks that everybody knows that the Emperor likes to talk, but sees no cause for uneasiness in his speeches. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The Emperor evidently can not forget that the work which raised him to his exalted position could never have been accomplished if William I., advised by Bismarck, had not placed himself in direct opposition to the Parliament, tho this was unconstitutional and illegal. And the situation is now, to some extent, similar to the epoch of that conflict. There are not wanting people, in the empire as well as in Prussia, who counsel William II. to resist the Parliament if his conscience warns him that the well-being of the country demands such a course."

The English press, on the whole, hope that the Germans will rebel outright against the doctrine of divine right. *The St. James's Gazette* informs the Germans that they have a perfect right to throw off the yoke of the Hohenzollerns, since Germany is governed most vilely.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

FOR some weeks it was thought that the British troops engaged in subjugating the tribes on the northern frontier of India would be able to accomplish their task in a short time. This hope is now fast passing away, and the prediction of a Spanish military paper—that England as well as other countries would find it difficult to deal with guerillas armed with modern rifles—seems to be verified. General Blood has so far been unable to entice the tribesmen into fighting a pitched battle. The cause of this sudden animosity of the tribesmen has not yet been clearly explained. Some papers believe that Turkish influence is at the bottom of it, and that the Mohammedan world is beginning to revenge itself upon England for her anti-Turkish policy during the past few years. A writer in the *Revue de Paris* declares that the Moslems are stirring everywhere, even in Algiers and Tunis, and that England, who rules over so large a number of Mohammedans, naturally comes in for the lion's share of the trouble. Some French papers have no objection to this. The *République Française*, Premier Meline's mouthpiece, says:

"If Islamism once more becomes a menace, it is only against British rule in India. We have no reason to be disturbed over the matter. In truth, we should see in this a further guaranty of peace. As long as England is busy on the Afghan frontier, she will be less inclined to hasten the dismemberment of Turkey."

That the mullahs of the tribesmen preach a *jehad*, or holy war, is abundantly proven, but there is much doubt that all Christendom is menaced, for Russia, too, is very composed. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, assures the Emir of Afghanistan that he has nothing to fear from Russia if he attacks England. The Anglo-Indian press is very wroth at this. *The Englishman*, Calcutta, says:

"Altho Abdurrahman may decline to become the cat's-paw of Russia, the treacherous suggestion has been made, and made with the deliberate intention of undermining our position in Asia. . . . Under these circumstances the home Government would be justified in calling upon the Russian authorities to take some steps to moderate these unfriendly incitements on the part of newspapers over which they have perfect control. If they refuse, their conduct can be noted as hostile with a view to immediate or future action by the British and Indian governments in correspondence. . . . India is quivering from north to south with excitement, the frontier is up in arms, the Emir has recently issued his book on *jehad*, received envoys from the Sultan, and sent a representative to Constantinople. . . . All we can say is that if we are forced into a costly and objectless war as the result of

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Russian intrigue with Afghanistan, we shall also have a crow to pick with Russia when the proper time comes."

So far the Emir has not joined the tribesmen, the British Government deems it prudent to regard him as friendly to England, and has even officially informed him that the British forces sent against the hill tribes will invade his territory. Yet many English papers acknowledge that the situation is very grave, and there is some talk of retiring from the country of the hill tribes altogether. *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's organ, declares that "the general situation in India is not so favorable that England can afford to wage a long and costly frontier war." *The Daily Chronicle* argues to the following effect:

Whatever may be said of the policy pursued in India, whether it is best to cease extending the empire or to pursue the much-lauded "forward policy," there can be no question that this policy is very costly, as Colonel Hanna shows that about $10,000,000 per year have been spent on it during the past twenty years. And what is the result? Forty thousand men are now on the frontier; the present expedition will cost about $20,000,000, raising the total charged to India for these wars to about $300,000,000. Would it not be best to confine ourselves to protecting the roads on the frontier, and to cease meddling with the hill tribes?

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, warns the English that they can not give up their present policy without grave risk. It says:

"If the English do not intend to maintain their supremacy, they should not have undertaken the Chitral campaign, which aroused the suspicion of Afghanistan and of Russia. What is the use of all the forts built, if they are to be abandoned for good—after the tribesmen have captured them? If England leaves the turbulent tribes to themselves, the Emir of Afghanistan will rule them, just as Kafiriston and Bajour have fallen into his hands. This extension of the Emir's influence can not but have a bad effect upon the Mohammedans in India. Every succeeding retreat before the Mohammedan world is a sign of weakness, as England would speedily find to her cost."

The *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in similar terms, and adds that, since the English have never gained the confidence of the people of India, and their power rests upon the dissensions of the native races, coupled with the support given by the Mohammedans of the Indian army, England would commit a grave error by acknowledging that she can not vanquish the border tribes.

It seems, however, that this is an extremist view. Altho the country of the Afridis, Orakzis, and other border tribes is marked as British territory on the maps, they have never acknowledged British rule. They promised to keep the passes open for a consideration, the forts to be defended by men of their own race, paid by England. The subsidy has not been paid regularly, and some of the forts are manned with British troops. The tribesmen regard this as an attempt to rob them of their independence, hence they attacked the forts. The Newcastle *Chronicle* remarks that the character of the tribesmen is very similar to that of the moss troopers of bygone days on the Scottish border. It adds:

"The story goes that border housewives, when the larder was empty, used to serve up a spur for dinner, as an indication that the men of the family must ride away to steal more cattle from their neighbors. An officer who bore the spur as a family crest is alleged to have been told by an Afridi chief that he seemed to be proud of his ancestors, tho his occupation then was to prevent the Afridis from doing just what his own forefathers did! Our borders are now as peaceable as any part of the kingdom. Will the time ever come when the tribes of the Khyber will be as civilized as the inhabitants of Tynedale and Teviotdale?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MURAD BEY, the head of the young Turkish committee in Paris, has accepted an invitation to confer with the Sultan about reforms. He trusts to the honor of Abdul Hamid II., and does not believe that the Sultan will imprison him, even if he can not convince that ruler that the ideas of the Young Turks, as set forth in their organ, the *Mechveret*, are worthy of consideration.

How Uncle Sam Learned a Lesson.—*The Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu, explains, with much merriment, that the discovery of gold in the Klondike district has suddenly taught Uncle Sam that "what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander." We summarize as follows:

Suddenly the marvelous gold-fields of Klondike are discovered on Canadian territory. The Canadians too have their immigration law. But Brother Jonathan wants to get at the gold. He softens at once toward the Canadian. He politely calls on his neighbor, puts his hat on the floor, wipes his brow, asks if the Canadian and his family are tol'able well, and proceeds: "I guess I was a leetle previous in histing that air immigration bill through Congress. I didn't mean no harm, but them boys called the labor unions kinder hustled me too fast. I don't take much stock in that Cleveland feller, but I guess he was about right in stoppin' that law. Hope you'll be neighborly, and not bother the boys when they run over and scratch for a little gold on your farm. Times is sort of hard."

And the Canadian, in a friendly sort of British way, replies: "Come over, neighbor, and bring the boys. I know you wanted to help yourself by making many thousands of my people poorer than they are. You wanted to build up a Chinese wall, and divide off the Anglo-Saxon race on this Continent. The Fat Prophet, as the New York *Sun* calls him, stopped you. It's all right. Bring the boys over."

Uncle Sam puts on his hat, shakes hands, walks out very meekly, and whispers to himself: "I came near being left in that deal."

The moral is, as Bre'r Rabbit said to Bre'r Fox: "Befoah you build up a high fence, look over and see if dar is any fat chickens in yo neighbor's roost."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE *Wochen Zeitung*, Amsterdam, contradicts the current opinion that President Krüger is narrow-minded. The paper relates that Krüger was aware that Leyds is an Atheist when he appointed the now famous Secretary of State of the Transvaal to his post. But Krüger told Leyds that, if the latter was otherwise an honorable man, his unbelief need not stand in his way to the highest offices.

THE *Soleil*, Paris, in a recent article on the enmity between Quirinal and Vatican in Italy, points out that the church is gradually accepting the fact that Rome is and remains part of Italy and can not be restored to the Pope. The church continues to make theoretical protests, but that is the way of the church. It is only three or four years ago that the duty of demanding the restitution of Avignon to the Pope ceased to be imposed upon newly created cardinals.

SOME surprise has been created in St. Petersburg by the sudden way in which the publishers of the *Rus* ceased to issue their paper. Hajdeburoff, the publisher, was thought to be in financial difficulties. This is, however, a mistake. Hajdeburoff lately employed an assistant named Drabonuretzky, who signed as responsible editor. This man was nothing but a police spy, who had obtained the position to inform the police of what is going on in journalistic and literary circles. He was paid for this $2,500 a year. When Hajdeburoff discovered the true character of his editor, he dismissed him. Then Solokieff, the censor, told Hajdeburoff he would ruin the *Rus* if the spy were discharged, promising at the same time very gentle treatment to the paper if he were retained. Hajdeburoff did not think the arrangement honorable enough to suit him, and stopped publication.

THE *Deutsche Revue* publishes some correspondence between Professor Bunsen, Prince Albert, the late husband of Queen Victoria, and Frederick William IV. of Prussia, in the course of which the king explains his objection to constitutionalism. He wrote November 6, 1847, in the main, as follows: "I object because I am a friend of freedom. A glance at Europe shows that freedom and parliamentarism are deadly enemies. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Switzerland the earth is red with blood as the outcome of constitutionalism; party tyranny, ministerial tyranny, tenfold increased taxes, deficits, and the most horrible corruption are its results. In Greece three years have sufficed for modern constitutionalism to ruin hopelessly the future of the new state." The people nevertheless forced the king to introduce parliamentarism.

SOME laborers in Holstein recently discovered the body of a man in a bog. It was turned over to the authorities, and the police doctor stated that, in view of the serious wounds about the head, a crime must have been committed. No clew was found. Strangely enough, the body did not decompose. A well-known medical authority was then called in, who gave his opinion as follows: "That a crime has been committed is evident. But as the man has been dead more than 2,000 years you need not waste any time over it. This queer-looking gentleman is not, as you imagine, a poor foreign tinker, but one of your own ancestors. Send him to the Kiel Museum. The peat bogs contain certain acids which prevent decomposition; but for this, we would be at loss to determine the appearance of our ancestors, since they cremated the bodies of their dead."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MAX MULLER TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

IN recalling his personal experiences with royal personages, Prof. Max Müller is treading on dangerous ground—dangerous, that is to say, for an Oxford professor in the present condition of feeling between the English and the Germans. For, very naturally, most of those experiences relate to the emperors of his own country, Germany; and, as Professor Müller has all his life acted on Ruskin's advice, "In every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong," what he has to say of the Hohenzollerns is very appreciatory in tone. As a result, a writer in the London *Saturday Review* has been assailing him as a "sausage-eating beer-bibber who chooses to forsake his fatherland and claim our too catholic hospitality." Professor Müller's article appears in *Cosmopolis* (September), and treats first of Frederick William IV., from whom he received an invitation to call, through Humboldt, the scientist. He describes the king as "a man of exceptional talent, nay, a man of genius." "It was impossible to listen to him without feeling that one was in the presence of a mind of very considerable grasp and of high and noble ideas." An interesting incident occurred that nearly prevented the call upon the king and which throws light upon the German police system. It is told as follows:

"While I was quietly sitting in my room with my mother, a young lieutenant of police entered, and began to ask a number of extremely silly questions—why I had come to Berlin, when I meant to return to England, what had kept me so long at Berlin, etc. After I had fully explained to him that I was collating Sanskrit MSS. at the Royal Library, he became more peremptory, and informed me that the police authorities thought that a fortnight must be amply sufficient for that purpose (how I wished that it had been so), and that they requested me to leave Berlin in twenty-four hours. I produced my passport, perfectly *en règle;* I explained that I wanted but another week to finish my work. It was all of no avail, I was told that I must leave in twenty-four hours. I then collected my thoughts, and said very quietly to the young lieutenant, 'Please to tell the police authorities that I shall, of course, obey orders, and leave Berlin at once, but that I must request them to inform his majesty the King that I shall not be able to dine with him to-night at Potsdam.' The poor young man thought I was laughing at him, but when he saw that I was in earnest he looked thunderstruck, bowed, and went away. All this seems now almost incredible to myself while I am writing it, but so it was. Nor was the explanation far to seek. One of my friends, with whom I had been almost every day, was Dr. Goldstücker, a young Sanskrit scholar, who had been mixed up with political intrigues, and had long been under strict surveillance. I was evidently looked upon as an emissary from England, the focus of all political conspiracies; possibly my name had been found in the Black Book as a dangerous man, who, when he was about eighteen, had belonged to a secret society, and had sung Arndt's song, 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland,' before Bismarck sang it in his own way. It was not long, however, before another police official appeared, an elderly gentleman of very pleasant manners, who explained to me how sorry he was that the young lieutenant of police should have made so foolish a mistake. He begged me entirely to forget what had happened, as it would seriously injure the young lieutenant' prospects if I lodged a complaint against him. I promised to forget, and, at all events, not to refer to what had happened in the royal presence.

"Humboldt and I drove to Potsdam, and had a most delightful dinner and evening party. The King was extremely gracious, full of animated conversation, and evidently in the best of humors. While the Queen was speaking to me, he walked up to us, bowed to the Queen, and said to her, not to me, '*S'il vous plaît, Monsieur.*' With this sally he took her arm and walked into the dining-room. We followed and sat down, and during the whole dinner the King carried on a conversation in a voice so loud that no one else ventured to speak. I watched the King, and saw how his face became more and more flushed, while he hardly touched a drop of wine during the whole of dinner.

"After dinner we all stood, and the King walked about from one to the other.

"Humboldt, who was at that time an old man, about eighty, stood erect for several hours like all the rest. When we drove home it was very late. I could not help remarking on the great sacrifice he was making of his valuable time in attending these court functions.

"'Well,' he said, 'the Hohenzollern have been very kind to me, and I know they like to show this old piece of furniture of theirs. So I go whenever they want me.' He went on to say how busy he was with his 'Kosmos,' and how he could no longer work so many hours as in former years. 'As I get old,' he said, 'I want more sleep, four hours at least. When I was young,' he continued, 'two hours of sleep were quite enough for me.' I ventured to express my doubts, apologizing for differing from him on any physiological fact. 'It is quite a mistake,' he said, 'tho it is very widely spread, that we want seven or eight hours of sleep. When I was your age, I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp, and after two hours' sleep I was as fresh as ever.'"

Professor Müller refers to the temporary exile of the Prince of Prussia, afterward the first Emperor of Germany, during the reign of his brother, William IV. The Prince took refuge in England, at the Prussian legation, where, we are told, Bunsen did not lose the opportunity of showing him "how well a free and popular form of government could be carried on with due respect for order and law, and with love and devotion to the throne." (And yet *The Saturday Review* writer is not placated!) This experience in England, Professor Müller says, bore ample fruit in later years, as there was no sovereign more constitutional than the King of Prussia at the beginning of his reign.

Professor Müller also tells us of the visit, incog., of the present Emperor, when Crown Prince, to Oxford, and of the high opinion he formed of the University. For many years he has always sent his congratulations by telegram to the successful Oxford crew.

In speaking of Prince Albert and his influence over Queen Victoria, and the resentment aroused thereby in England, the Professor treads again in perilous paths. He writes:

"Human nature after all is superior even to the English constitution. One can imagine a political philosopher indulging in so Utopian a theory as a marriage without influence, but that practical men, men of the world, men of common sense, should have imagined such a possibility—that English statesmen should have imagined that a wife, because she was a Queen, would never be influenced by her husband, will hardly sound credible to future historians. I remember only one analogous case. When Lord John Russell was proposed as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, several members of the cabinet objected, fearing Lady Russell's influence, and pointing out the danger of cabinet secrets oozing out through her indiscretion. Lord Palmerston listened for a long time, and then turned to his colleagues and said, 'Well, I see one remedy only—one of us must always sleep with them.' When he saw blank consternation on the faces of his colleagues, 'Well, well,' he said, 'we shall take it by turns.'"

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Chicago "Freie Presse" and Anarchism.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your edition of September 4 you kindly publish a translation of an article of the Chicago *Freie Presse*, and state that I have sometimes been called an anarchist.

This is news to me. From the enclosed extracts from editorials of leading newspapers, referring to my answer to Bellamy's book "Looking Backward," you will see that I am opposed, not only to anarchism, but also to communism. I consider both of these theories as hostile to human progress.

If anybody ever suspected me of supporting the madness called anarchy, the anarchists never shared that suspicion. During the famous trial of the anarchists here in Chicago, State-Attorney Grinnell informed me that the anarchists had done me the honor to "condemn me," and that a butcher by the name of Oppenheimer had confessed that he was to "execute me" with a bomb, and that his courage gave out.

So you will see that I can not be considered an anarchist, and since I consider the theory of these men as simple madness, I wish you would do me the justice to state my position in regard to anarchism and communism.

Yours very truly,
R. MICHAELIS.

OFFICE FREIE PRESSE,
Chicago, September 10.

[The article quoted from the *Freie Presse* in our columns, in the issue referred to, indicated clearly that Mr. Michaelis's paper is very far removed from anarchism. In saying that it has been sometimes called anarchistic, we were referring to some expressions made by ultra-conservatives in the heat of the Altgeld campaign, and recalled by us simply to add significance to the conservative editorial we reprinted.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Among the features of the week ending September 25, the beginning of gold imports is of prime importance. General trade is suffering a reaction in some quarters.

Gold Imports and Expanded Trade.—"Gold imports have begun direct from England and from France, beside the arrival of $4,000,000 at San Francisco from Australia for wheat exported. The gold received there and started from Europe amounts to $6,500,000 in two days, and the advance of its rates by the Bank of England to 2½ per cent. seems little likely to check the movement, in view of the heavy merchandise balances due this country and the rise in rate of interest here. Since currency began to go out largely to move the crops, while rapidly swelling business called for increased supplies, the New York market has grown harder until sterling exchange fell 1¼ cents last week and rates of interest rose. When the rise in rates brought two days' reaction in stocks, with opportunity for enormous purchases at a decline, gold was started from London at once by demands of creditors here. The August excess of merchandise and specie exports over imports was not far from $42,000,000, and the September excess will evidently be larger, unless shipments of gold are considerable. Merchandise exports from New York in three weeks of September have been 15.3 per cent. over last year's and imports 13.7 per cent. less, and like changes on the whole trade for the month would result in net exports of $53,000,000 merchandise, beside silver.

Money is no longer a drug here, because trade and industry advance without halting. Payments through chief clearing-houses have been 65.7 per cent. larger than in last year for the week, and 17.3 per cent. larger than in 1892. So vast an expansion, from 140 millions daily in March to 211 millions daily in September, would have been thought impossible not long ago, and railroad earnings in September also equal those of 1892, and exceed last years' by 12.3 per cent. Tonnage eastbound from Chicago, in three weeks, 200,441 against 186,862 in 1892, shows a gain of 7.3 per cent. The heavy liquidation of weak holders depressed the average price of railway stocks $2 per share, but they recovered $1 Wednesday, only to break sharply on Friday, closing $1.73 lower for the week."—*Dun's Review, September 25.*

Check of Demand for Staples.—"There is a check to the onward sweep of demand in staple lines so noticeable throughout the country for the past six weeks. The yellow-fever quarantine, which extends from Texas to Georgia, has brought wholesale business to a practical standstill throughout the greater portion of the region embraced by the Gulf States. At centers of distribution in Eastern, Middle, and Central-Western States the recent activity in dry-goods, hats, and hardware has fallen off, but at the Northwest and on the Pacific coast buying by interior merchants and the free distribution of merchandise continue to be features. Demand for heavy textile fabrics has been stimulated by colder weather, and St. Louis merchants say the yellow-fever scare will have no effect upon trade at that city, as Southern merchants had supplied themselves there before the quarantine was enforced. The outlook for business in parts of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Georgia is for a much duller season than had been expected. Favorable features of the week are found in sharp advances in prices for iron and steel, heavy sales of Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails, and a prospect that iron and steel prices will go higher in the near-by future. Wool is also higher and woolen goods for 1898 delivery are up 10 and 15 per cent., with the outlook favoring a further advance. The increased volume of general trade is also stimulated by the continued heavy movement of cereals to tide-water, the almost unprecedentedly large quantities exported each week, and the increased number of people finding employment in industrial and commercial lines as compared with a year ago, together with a tendency of gold to come here from abroad.

"The prices movement parallels that of last week, there being noteworthy advances for Indian corn, coffee, foundry and Bessemer pig iron, steel billets and rails, wire and wire nails, several grades of lumber and wool and woolens, while, almost exactly as last week, decreases are announced for wheat, oats, wheat flour, lard, beef, and cotton. No changes are reported in quotations for sugar, pork, print-cloths, lead, and copper."—*Bradstreet's, September 25.*

Canadian Trade.—"Advices from Montreal report a better feeling in trade circles, and from Toronto that business is more active and farm products continue to bring good prices. The distribution of merchandise at Halifax meets anticipations, and at St. John, N. B., the exhibition has drawn many visitors and stimulated sales of merchandise. The New Brunswick lumber cut is expected to be light. The recently opened Newfoundland coal-mines, of which much was expected, have proven a failure, and Newfoundland fishery news continues discouraging. There are 35 business failures reported throughout the Canadian Dominion this week, against 36 last week, 34 in the week a year ago, and 35 in the corresponding week of 1895. [*Dun's Review* 28 to 39 last year.] Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $24,546,000 this week, compared with $26,852,000 last week, and as contrasted with $20,280,000 in the week one year ago."—*Bradstreet's, September 25.*

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be, when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do, when you get the right one.

Get the Index.

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which we desire to send you, but testimonials are really unnecessary, for our mattress is sold strictly on approval, and must at all times, and under all circumstances, do what we guarantee, *or all that you expect*, otherwise we refund your money. We positively guarantee that the best $50.00 Hair Mattress made is not its equal in cleanliness, durability or comfort. We prepay express charges and sell on the distinct agreement that you may return it and get your money back if not satisfactory *in every possible way* at the end of

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Yours respectfully, F. J. REISTER.

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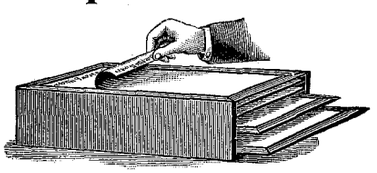

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Current Events.

Monday, September 20.

Eighteen new cases of yellow-fever are reported in New Orleans. . . . The strike in the Hazleton region is practically ended; Sheriff Martin and deputies are arrested on bench warrants. . . . President McKinley appoints A. J. Sampson, of Arizona, Minister to Ecuador, and Thomas L. Hicks postmaster at Philadelphia. . . . United States District Judge Foster, Topeka, declares the organization known as the Kansas City Live Stock Association illegal under the provisions of the anti-trust law. . . . Lieut. R. E. Peary arrives at Sydney, Cape Breton, from Greenland. . . . The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, opens in Springfield, Ill. . . . The Worcester (Mass.) music festival opens.

According to the Paris *Temps*, Minister Woodford informs the Duke of Tetuan that the war in Cuba must cease by the end of October, or this country would intervene; the story is denied in Washington. . . . Emperor William arrives at Budapest, and was cordially welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph and the populace. . . . A pigeon despatch sent by Andrée two days after he started for the Pole announces a good voyage eastward and all well. . . . Señor Cuestas, who assumed the presidency of Uruguay on the assassination of Borda, issues a declaration of policy. . . . A revolution is reported to have broken out in Nicaragua.

Tuesday, September 21.

Attorney-General McKenna decides that section 22 of the new tariff law does not impose a discriminating duty on goods coming directly through Canadian ports or from other than British possessions in British vessels. . . . President McKinley starts for North Adams, Mass. . . . More yellow-fever cases are reported, but cooler weather prevails. . . . The President appoints Francis H. Wilson postmaster at Brooklyn. . . . Democrats nominate Henry Williams for mayor of Baltimore. . . . Dr. Hunter and others accused of bribery in the Kentucky senatorial fight are acquitted at Frankfort. . . . The Unitarian conference meets at Saratoga, N. Y.

Reports conflict regarding the alleged ultimatum of United States Minister Woodford to Spain; an official telegram from Madrid to Paris denies the presentation; ex-Minister Taylor will neither affirm nor deny the report. . . . Traveling incognito, King Leopold of Belgium reaches Las Palmas, Canary Island; it is expected that he is going to visit the Kongo country. . . . A treaty is said to have been concluded between Slatin Pasha, representing Great Britain, and Zobein Pasha, representing the Mahdi.

Wednesday, September 22.

Details of the ratification of the annexation treaty by the Hawaiian senate September 8th are received. . . . President McKinley speaks at a fair in North Adams, Mass. . . . Sheriff Martin and deputies of Hazelton are held in $6,000 bail on charges of murder and felonious wounding of strikers at Lattimer. . . . The Indianapolis monetary commission meets in Washington. The New York National Democratic state committee indorses the regular judicial nomination, issues an address, and expels P. J. Gleason. . . . United States Judge Foster, of Topeka, grants a stay of judgment against the Kansas City Live Stock exchange; appeal to the United States Supreme Court is to be taken immediately.

Madrid correspondence explains Minister Woodford's offer respecting Cuba; it is said that all European countries, except Austria, would not object to interference by the United States. The Madrid supreme court holds that Barril is not proven an anarchist and his forty-years' sentence is annulled. . . . London bankers meet and protest against the Bank of England's proposal to hold a silver reserve. . . . A mass-meeting in Athens denounces the terms of peace with Turkey. . . . President Krüger of the Transvaal is pronounced a victim of Bright's disease.

Thursday, September 23.

The yellow-fever situation does not improve in New Orleans. . . . Nebraska National Democrats nominate a state ticket. . . . Ex-Senator Edmunds, presiding officer of the Indianapolis monetary commission, makes a statement regarding its work. . . . Coroner's inquest in the shooting of strikers at Hazleton begins. . . . Representatives of bridge-building concerns meet in Cleveland to discuss establishment of an independent structural iron mill. . . . Havana advices announce the election of Bartolome Masso, vice-president of the Cuban republic, and Maximo Gomez minister of war; Calixto Garcia is appointed major-general. . . . Gold for import is engaged.

The protest of London bankers against a silver reserve for the Bank of England is published. . . . Lord Wolseley, at Glasgow, says the British army is inadequate for requirements. . . . The Pope again instructs the Papal Nuncio at Madrid to oppose Carlism and support the Spanish dynasty.

Friday, September 24.

Eighteen men are said to have been killed by a landslide in Chilcoot Pass. . . . A mob attacks and partly burns a yellow-fever hospital in New Orleans. . . . President McKinley goes to Lenox, Mass.

A reign of terror is said to exist in Guatemala; the Nicaraguan revolution is said to have been suppressed; Costa Rica is declared to be in a state of siege. . . . A sailor named Wolf committed suicide on the cruiser *Philadelphia* at Honolulu on September 14th. . . . Ex-Chief of Police Valesquez committed suicide in the City of Mexico; he was awaiting trial for ordering the killing of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz. . . . The bubonic plague is spreading in India.

Saturday, September 25.

President McKinley lays the cornerstone of a

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Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigesting is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken—in other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment Dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from Dyspepsia, because Indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fibre in the body.

What the Dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia; in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of the tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy sold for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cts. for full-sized package at all drug-stores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE.

Best device ever invented to prevent and cure Colds, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma and all Throat diseases. Invaluable for public speakers and singers for improving voice. Send stamp for description and testimonials to

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memorial library in Adams, Mass. . . . John N. Scatcherd is nominated by the Republicans for mayor of Buffalo. . . . A New York syndicate is said to have secured control of gas properties in Detroit, Buffalo, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, and other cities. . . . The coroner's jury fail to agree on a verdict in the Hazleton shooting. . . . The grand jury at Versailles, Ind., fail to indict lynchers and the governor requests the attorney-general of the State to investigate. . . . Chicago grand jury indicts J. L. Kessner on charge of attempt to bribe Alderman William Mangler to vote on a street-car ordinance.

European newspapers continue to comment on the possibility of European intervention in Cuban affairs. . . . Sensation is caused in London diplomatic circles by the announcement that England would refuse to take part in the Washington sealing conference if Russia and Japan were represented. . . . The new German cruiser *Fuerst Bismark* was launched at Kiel. . . . Count Badeni, the Premier of Austria, is wounded in a duel fought with Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader.

Sunday, September 26.

Yellow fever cases increase. . . . The deep waterways commission propose a route for a ship canal to the great lakes. . . . Lieut. R. E. Peary's vessel reaches Boston from Greenland. A negro is lynched at Hawesville, Ky. . . . Steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* breaks the western record from Southampton on her maiden trip.

Madrid advices state that the United States does not contemplate a declaration of war if Spain rejects mediation, but, according to report, an "ostentatious proclamation to the world of disapproval of the Cuban *régime* by suspending diplomatic relations with Spain and withdrawing the United States Minister." . . . It is reported in Madrid that Weyler has recaptured Victoria de las Tunas and called for 113 additional administrative officials. . . . General Jeffreys, in India, arranges an armistice of two days to enable the tribesmen to submit; fighting continues around the Khyber Pass. . . . A public meeting in Athens calls upon the cabinet to renew the war with Turkey rather than accept the peace treaty. . . . A treaty between Japan and Chile is ratified.

PERSONALS.

THE King of Italy, who takes a great interest in cycling, timed the final of a bicycle race at Rome the other day.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY feels at home among the old soldiers and addresses them as "comrades," which recalls the fact that all the Presidents since 1868, excepting one, could use the same inspiring word. All these soldier Presidents were volunteers and Grant alone of the number was educated at West Point. Grant reentered the army as a captain of Volunteers, Hayes as major, Garfield as lieutenant-colonel, Harrison as colonel (tho he first raised a company), and McKinley as a private. —*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

JUDGE JACKSON.—The now celebrated injunction of Judge John Jay Jackson, Jr., of the United States district court, for the Western district of West Virginia, in regard to the marching of miners on the public highways in the Fairmount district, has attracted general interest to the man, and a few facts concerning his life will prove of interest.

Judge Jackson was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln, August 3, 1861, to succeed Hon. John W. Brockenborough, the latter having resigned at the opening of the war to cast his fortune with the Confederacy. From that day to this Judge Jackson has been in continuous service on the bench, this being a longer service than any other American judge, Associate-Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, holding the next oldest commission, dating from 1863. Judge Jackson has also served longer as a federal judge than any other person in the history of the American federal courts, exceeding Chief Justice Marshall, who served thirty-four years.

Some years after his appointment a bill was was passed by Congress conferring upon him circuit judge powers also, an honor that was never conferred upon any other federal district judge as far as can be learned.

Judge Jackson was placed on the bench at the most critical period in the nation's history, and during his time many delicate questions relating to the rehabilitation of the Government and to the settlement of controversies growing out of war have been decided by him. In no case has any great constitutional question arising from the issues mentioned and decided by him been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, altho every one of them, first decided by Judge Jackson, was taken to that supreme tribunal for review. Among these was his decision setting aside the well-known test oath because of its unconstitutionality.

Besides his recent injunction ruling he has lately rendered a decision on the constructiou and application of the civil-service law, which decision has also attracted interest throughout the country, judging from the requests made for copies of the decision. The case grew out of a contest for offices in the United States marshal's office of the district of West Virginia, the Democratic incumbents under the former Democratic marshal refusing to give up their positions on the appointment of a Republican marshal, the officeholders claiming they were included under the classified service. Judge Jackson's decision sustained the civil-service law, both in spirit and in letter.

Judge Jackson is about 76 years old, and many rumors have been in circulation of late regarding his early retirement to private life.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

HENRY W. SAGE, a generous patron of Cornell University, died in Ithaca, N. Y., September 17, at the age of 83. He was a descendant of David Sage who settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1652. The New York *Tribune* gives his biography in brief:

Young Sage was preparing to enter Yale College, but his studies were interrupted by his removal [from Middletown] to Ithaca, N. Y., and he went into business in 1832. In 1854 he established a lumber manufactory on Lake Simcoe, Canada, and later, with John McGraw, another at Wenona (now West Bay City), Mich., which at that time was one of the largest in the world. Mr. Sage was one of the largest landholders of Michigan.

From 1857 till 1880 he lived in Brooklyn, and was one of the leading members of Plymouth Church. He took much interest in the establishment of Cornell University, and in 1873 he built there a college hall for women, which is known as Sage Hall. This is one of the most important factors in settling the question of coeducation at Cornell. On the death of Ezra Cornell he was made president of the board of trustees of Cornell University, which office he retained to the end of his life. When the establishment of the library seemed doubtful, owing to the difficulties that arose over the Willard Fiske bequest, Mr. Sage assumed the cost of construction and enabled the work to be completed. In 1886 he founded the Susan Linn Sage professorship of philosophy. Mr. Sage also endowed the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching at Yale; presented a public library to West Bay City, Mich., and built and endowed a number of churches and schools in different parts of the country. In the later years of his life he lived at Ithaca, and contributed largely to its prosperity by his advice and participation in the management of its affairs.

The gifts of the late Mr. Sage to Cornell University were as follows: Sage College, $266,000; Susan Linn Sage chair of philosophy, with the home for the Sage professor of philosophy, $61,000; for the establishment and endowment of Sage School of Philosophy, $200,000; University Library Building, $260,000, and an endowment of $300,000; casts for the Archeological Museum, $8,800; floating indebtedness of the University, $30,000. These, with other gifts, brought his total contributions to over $1,000,000.

For Debilitated Men,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not onjy pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men."

Here's an Opportunity.

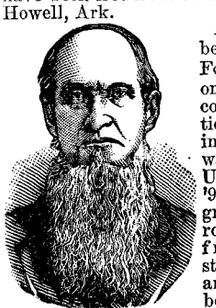
Every reader will be interested in the announcement that Mark Twain's last book, "Following the Equator," is now in print and ready for its mirth making mission. No name is better known to the people of this country than that of Mark Twain, and in this last and best of his work he has rendered it impossible to forget him for many generations to come. Persons who desire agreeable and paying employment should secure territory in which to take subscriptions, for the book is sure of a very large sale. Read the announcement of the American Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn., to be found in another column.

FREE.

We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements.

For eighteen years I was not able to do any work, was confined to the house three years, often confined to the bed; took cold on the slightest exposure, eyes were weak and discharged great deal of mucous, was deaf in right ear, suffered intensely with pain in head, had fainting spells, often thought would lose my mind, and was a misery to myself and friends. Eighteen months ago used Aerial Medication, in two weeks hearing was fully restored, Catarrh gradually subsided, and in six months was entirely cured. It has been one year since I used the treatment, the disease has not returned, and I feel like a new person. —MRS. KATE ELLEGOOD, 2221 Walnut Street, St. Louis Mo.

34 years ago I had ringings in my ears, had Catarrh 30 years, hearing failed, for many years could not hear loud conversation two feet away, had continual roaring in ears, hoarseness, throat sore and dry, intense pain over eyes, and "stopped-up" feeling in my head. General health so impaired was not able to work. Used Aerial Medication in '92. It stopped the roaring, pain and soreness, fully restored my hearing, for five years have been free from Catarrh.—WM. F. BOWERS, Howell, Ark.



Am 82 years old, hearing began to fail 20 years ago. For eleven years could only hear loud sounds, could not hear conversation, had continual roaring in head, and sense of smell was entirely destroyed. Used Aerial Medication in '94, it did its work with the greatest satisfaction—the roaring ceased, discharge from head and throat stopped, hearing improved and for four years have been able to hear ordinary conversation and preaching. Sense of smell entirely restored, and cured of Catarrh, and no indication of its return.—G. J. QUICK, Media, Ill.

When a child I met with an accident which caused a profuse offensive discharge from right ear, for 23 years had not heard a sound in that ear; was treated at two hospitals and by several physicians, was told I would never hear again as the drum was destroyed. Since using Aerial Medication can hear a watch tick distinctly in that ear, it is still improving, and the discharge has stopped entirely—MRS. DAWES, 37 Ivory Place, Brighton, England.

We have reliable assurance that the above statements are genuine and that Dr. Moore is a reputable physician.—*Cincinnati Herald and Presbyter.*

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For Three Months' Treatment

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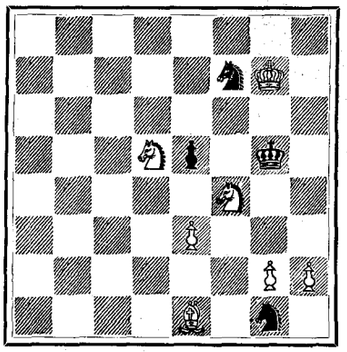
Problem 225.

BY GALITSKY.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K Kt 4; Kts on K B 2, K Kt 8; P on K 4.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 7; B on K sq; Kts on K B 4, Q 5; Ps on K 3, K Kt 2, K R 2.

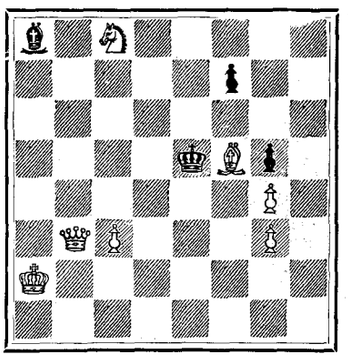
White mates in three moves.

Problem 226.

BY N. MAXIMOW.

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 4; B on Q R sq; Ps on K B 2 and K Kt 4.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q R 2; Q on Q Kt 3; B on K B 5; Kt on Q B 8; Ps on Q B 3, K Kt 3, and K Kt 4.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 221.

1. R—B 7 / K x Kt — 2. Q—Q B 4 ch / K x Q — 3. R—B 3, mate

1. ..... / K—B 3 — 2. Q—K 4, mate

1. ..... / B—K 7 — 2. Q-Q Kt sq ch / K x Kt — 3. R—B 6, mate

1. .. ... / B—Q 6 — 2. Q—K R sq, mate

1. ..... / B—K Kt 8 — 2. R—B 3 / B x R — 3. Q—Q Kt sq, mate

1. ..... / B—K 6 — 2. Kt—B 6, mate

Other variations based on those given.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; C. F. Putney and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; J. S. Smith. Linneus, Mo.; V. Brent, New Orleans.

Comments: "Of a high order"—M. W. H. "Another out of the lot of best ones"—C. F. P. "One of the finest"—W. G. D. "A very prince among problems"—the Rev. I. W. B. "The strongest, hardest problem I ever solved"—F. S. F.

The following names are added to those who were successful with No. 220: the Rev. W. W. E., Orlando, Fla.; W. F. Voorhees, Virginia Military Institute; J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.

W. B. Crosby, Plainfield, N. J., found the way of doing 219.

Several solvers have sent Kt—K B 3 ch as the key-move of 218, not noticing Black's reply, R x Kt ch.

ERRATUM.

In Problem 222 there should be a White P on Q 2. As the problem now stands, there are two solutions.

Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTH GAME.

Evans Gambit.

E. B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Wis. *White.*	R. R. TAYLOR, Miami, Fla. *Black.*	E. B. ESCOTT, Sheboygan, Wis. *White.*	R. R. TAYLOR, Miami, Fla. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	6 P—Q 4	P x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	7 Castles	P x P (a)
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	8 Q—Kt 3	Q—B 3
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	9 P—K 5	Kt x P (b)
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	10 R—K sq	Resigns (c)

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) P—Q 3 should have been played.

(b) While White's game is very aggressive, Black was frightened too easily. Q—Kt 3 was in order.

(c) Mr. Escott says: "Altho Black's 9th move loses a piece, his resignation is somewhat premature.

The Berlin International Tourney.

At the time of going to press the score is as follows:

Players.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Players.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Alapin.....	6½	5½	Marco	7½	4½
Albin.....	3	9	Metger.....	6½	5½
Bardeleben...	½	11½	Schiffers.....	7	5
Blackburne ..	8	4	*Suechting...	5	6
Burn.....	7	5	Schlechter....	6	6
Caro	7	5	Teichmann ..	4½	7½
Cohn.....	4½	7½	Tschigorin...	7½	4½
Charousek	7½	4½	Walbrodt	8	4
Englisch.....	6½	5½	Winawer.....	4	8
*Janowski	7½	3½	Zinkl	5	7

* Adjourned games.

The Brooklyn Chess-Club's Letter.

At the time of going to press the committee of the Brooklyn Chess-Club has received very few responses to the Circular Letter requesting the Chess-Clubs of the United States to cooperate in arranging for the next Cable Match with Great Britain. The President of the Minnesota State Chess-Association sent the following:

MINNESOTA STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Stanley H. Chadwick, Secretary Brooklyn C. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your communication of the 28th ult., *in re* the cable-match between the Brooklyn C. C. and the British C. C., for the Sir George Newnes Trophy, I offer the following suggestions:

I. Formulate a rule allowing any local club to be represented by its best Chess-player at a meeting to be held in Brooklyn at a date not later than January 1, 1898, of the leading Chess-players of the country.

II. At such meeting have proper committees appointed to arrange for competition games, each representative playing at least one game against every other representative present. The ten representatives having the best scores to play in the international cable match.

I believe an arrangement of this kind would be the means of waking up the Chess-world of this country, and bring out its best men at a meeting that would be socially a great success.

St. Paul and Minneapolis would be pleased to send representatives if arrangements can be made.—Yours very truly,

GEO. B. SPENCER,
President State Chess Association and Minneapolis Chess and Checker Club.

Sept. 1, 1897.

A Lasker Brilliant.

On August 16 last, Lasker gave the odds of a Knight to a comparatively strong antagonist in the Kaiserhof Café, Berlin. The game had progressed until the position was as follows: White (Lasker), 10 pieces: K on Q K. sq; Q on K 2; B on K R 3; Kt on K B 5; Rs on K 5 and K B sq; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 2. Black, 12 pieces: K on K Kt sq; Q on K Kt 4; Bs on Q Kt 2 and 5; Kt on Q 4; Rs on K B sq, Q Kt sq; Ps on K B s, K Kt 2, K R 2, Q B 4, Q R 2.

It was Black's move and he played Q—Q sq. The end was brought about in five moves:

LASKER. *White.*	MR. "OPPONENT." *Black.*
P x B	Kt x P
P—R 6	Q—Q R 4
Q—Q B 4	K R—K sq
Q x K B P ch	K x Q
Kt—K 7 mate.	

The Chess-editor of *The Times-Democrat*, New Orleans, points out a line of play which would have saved Black's game: "Instead of Q—Q sq, he should have played Kt x Q B P ch; P x Kt, B x P; Kt—K 7 ch, Q x Kt; R x Q, B—K B 6 ch." Mr. "Opponent" was evidently afraid of the champion, and he wished to save his Queen.

A Game from the British Amateurs' Meeting in Southampton.

ATKINS. *White.*	GUNSTON. *Black.*	ATKINS. *White.*	GUNSTON. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 B—Kt 5 (b)	B—Kt 2 (c)
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—K B 3	13 Kt—R 5	K—R sq
3 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	14 P x P	P x P
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	15 Q—K R 4	R—K 3
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	16 Kt x K P	R x Kt (e)
6 Castles	Castles	(d)	
7 B x Kt	P x B	17 Kt x Kt	P—K R 3
8 Kt—K 2	R—K sq	18 B x P	P x Kt
9 P—B 3	B—B 4	19 B-Kt 5 ch	Resigns.
10 Kt—Kt 3	P—Q 4	(f)	
11 Q-R 4 (a)	B—Kt 3		

Notes from The Daily News, London.

(a) So far the opening has followed on stereotyped lines. White has nothing better than to endeavor to exploit the weakness of Black's Pawns on the Queen's Bishop's file.

(b) If 12 Q x B P, B—Q 2; 13 Q—Kt 7, B—Kt 4, with R—Kt 1 to follow.

(c) We think P—K R 3 would have prevented the subsequent accumulation of pressure on the King's side.

(d) Well played. White takes proper advantage of the position.

(e) Even if Black would not have taken this Knight, but would have played K—Kt sq or Q—K 2, White would have gained a winning advantage by Kt—Kt 4.

(f) Very good play. If K—Kt sq; 20 P x P, R—R 4; 21 Q—Kt 4 ch and wins, or if K—Kt 2; 21 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 22 B x P, and wins.

Chess in Cuba.

In spite of the war, the Chess-players of Havana meet daily in the rooms of the Havana Club de Ajedrez, and forget the actual war when engaging in the conflict over the boards. The following game was recently played between Señor Corso and Señor Golmayo, Jr., the son of the famous Spanish master:

Two Knights' Defense.

CORSO. *White.*	GOLMAYO. *Black.*	CORSO. *White.*	GOLMAYO. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	13 Kt—K 3	Kt—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	14 Q—K R 5	B—Q 2
3 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	15 Q R-Q sq	Kt—Kt 3
4 P—Q 4	Kt x K P	16 Kt—B 5	Q—Kt 3
5 P x P	Kt—B 4	17 K R-K sq	Q R—Q sq
6 Castles	B—K 2	18 R—K 3	Kt (K3)—B 5
7 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	19 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
8 Kt—Q 5	P—Q 3	20 Q—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 3
9 B—K B 4	P x P	21 B x P ch!	K x B
10 Kt x K P	B—Q 3	22 R -K 7 ch	Kt x R
11 Kt—Q 3	Kt—K 3	23 Q x P ch	K—K 3
12 B x B	Q x B	24 Q x Kt ch	Resigns.

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The admirers of Paul Morphy have just established in Berlin a new society, membership of which is open to all Chess-players in the world. The chief object of this society is the collection and publication of all unpublished games, letters, and biographical notes of Paul Morphy. The leader of the society is Mr. F. Gutmayer, in Berlin. The annual subscription is $3. All subscribers will receive the organ of publication, *The Berliner Schachzeitung*, gratis. All applications to be sent to Mr. Max Gunther, Berlin, August-st. 87.

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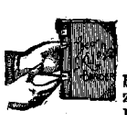

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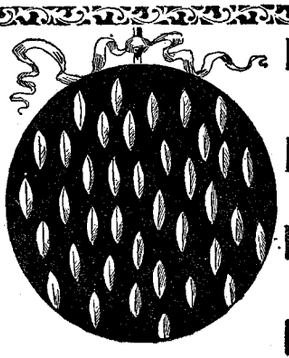

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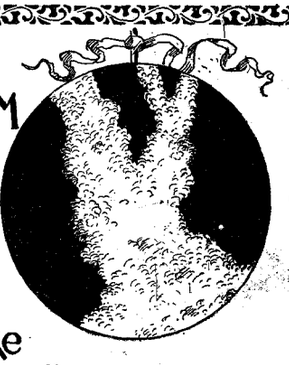

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